

WESTERN RECORDER

Faith, Hope and Love, these three.

VOLUME LXXI

LOUISVILLE: THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

NUMBER 29.

WESTERN RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY

THE BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN.

OFFICE,

N. W. COR. THIRD AND JEFFERSON STR.

One copy one year (in advance), \$1 00
After three months, \$ 75
After six months, \$ 50

The date on the label of your paper shows to what time you have paid. It serves as a receipt. If proper credit has not been given within two or three weeks from time of payment, notify us at once.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

The Kentucky Baptist Ministers' Meeting assembled in the college chapel at Georgetown on Thursday morning, June 17, 1897, at 10 o'clock. Bro. J. M. Weaver, the former moderator, called the meeting to order, and conducted devotional exercises. Bren. J. G. Bow and C. H. Nash leading in prayer. Bro. Weaver was re-elected moderator, and Bro. J. N. Prostridge was re-elected clerk.

The chair appointed J. A. Booth, C. H. Nash and E. H. Maddox a committee on enrollment; on programme for next year, W. C. Taylor, E. N. Dicken, T. T. Eaton, Edmund Harrison and J. A. Bennett; on obituaries, J. G. Bow, B. J. Davis, M. P. Hunt; on resolutions, J. T. Barrow, I. N. Strother, W. H. Felix; on oldest and youngest minister present, J. K. Nunnally and J. M. Fowler. Brethren A. C. Davidson, J. S. Coleman, J. N. Prostridge, W. H. Felix and J. A. Bennett were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for this body, and report on next Monday morning.

Bro. Green, of Mexico, Prof. A. F. Williams and Dr. E. H. Black were invited to seats in the body. Bro. Green addressed the meeting, giving some of his previous history until he became a missionary to Mexico. Bro. Weaver also gave some of his reminiscences of Georgetown life when a student at college.

Bro. I. N. Strother read a paper on Scriptural Evangelism. He insisted on strictly following the Scriptures, and argued first the authority for evangelism. Paul, Peter and John, as well as Timothy, were evangelists by divine appointment. Scriptural evangelism must be under the direction of the churches, having their endorsement. True men are needed for evangelists who will preach repentance as well as faith and love. Women are not to be recognized in this line of Christian labor. Evangelists are not church officers, and may be even unordained. The Holy Spirit and God's truth are always necessary to success in this work. The field for evangelists is the world, and all men should have the means of salvation. The question was further discussed by Brethren Coleman, Jenkins, Taylor, Barrow, Beagle, Boyet, Jones and Nash in five minute speeches, complimenting the paper and exposing the evil results of unscriptural evangelism.

Afternoon.

The body met, and after singing Coronation, Bro. Nowlin led in prayer. Bro. Boyet read a paper on "How may women best be fellow-helpers to the truth?" He thought truth should be lived as well as taught. All should submit to be led by the Spirit. Women must be free to use their gifts in the church, of which Christ is the head. There is but one organization for men and women. Women anciently worked with men in the churches. Silence for women, in Bible days, was not the rule. Women may be our fellow-helpers in all

Christian work. The Holy Spirit breathes to women and through them to lead others to Christ. Bro. Trotter spoke of woman's sphere, and thought she could best help the truth on lines now open before her. We should all adhere strictly to the truth. Woman's best field for usefulness was in the Christian home. Christian homes make a Christian nation. Man is prominent in our churches, but woman is the power in the church and home. Bro. Prostridge claimed the subject was difficult, and Bro. Eaton claimed the Bible was plain, and we must follow it closely. Bro. Stout thought woman was not to usurp authority, and this was her principal prohibition. Bro. Bruner said it was plain that woman was not to preach. We need not all do the same thing to be fellow-helpers. The Lord never calls any one to disobey him. Bro. Taylor read a paper on "What means did the Holy Spirit use to bring me to Christ?" He mentioned first, early religious instruction at home, family prayer and conversation. Secondly, there was religious companions. Then he asked for prayer, read the Scriptures, made mistakes, but at last gave up all and found the Savior.

Bro. Cheek read a paper on the same subject. He mentioned his childhood training also. His widowed mother watched and taught him lessons of love. She prayed for and with him in secret, and thus led him to Christ. Brethren Vardeman and Bruner spoke on the same theme and the discussion was much enjoyed.

Bro. I. N. Yohannon, of Persia, and Dr. Juridini, of Syria, were called out and gave their experience in coming to Christ.

Bro. E. T. Bruner read an exegesis of Luke 11:13. He showed how Jesus taught his disciples to pray, and though they were, in some sense, evil still they knew how to give good gifts to their children, and God, who is wiser and better than they, will more surely give the Holy Spirit which they so much need. Bro. Waldrop read his views on the same text. He showed, as did his predecessor, a thorough investigation of the subject, and urged us all likewise to ask and expect the gift of the Holy Spirit. God always gives what we ask for, or something better.

Dr. Ryland, of Tennessee, was recognized, and asked to address the body. He spoke to us of his work and desire for the welfare of his Master's cause.

Brethren Perryman, of Cincinnati, and Pendleton, of Georgia, were invited to seats with us.

Adjourned with prayer by Bro. Borum.

Night.

The meeting assembled at 8 o'clock to hear the annual sermon. Bro. J. F. Williams preached the sermon from Matt. 20:28: "Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and gave his life a ransom for many." The preacher spoke of the inordinate ambition of the disciples. He said there was a legitimate ambition even for a preacher; the Savior rebuked the ambition of his disciples because it was wrong; (1) we have a negative statement of Christ's mission; he came not to be ministered unto; his was a life of renunciation; he refused worldly honors. (2) His mission was also a positive one; he came to serve; servants are needed in the world and church to-day; position is attended with responsibility; we are prone to covet honors and titles; still we are all kings and priests unto God; all things are ours; our rulers are all our servants; the Master served his disciples in washing their feet; the prosperous churches all are serving the lost to save them. The Master touched the Leper to heal him, and we must not fear pollution to serve the lowly and outcast to save them. In the last day we will not be asked how much we have owned, but what we have done for the good of oth-

ers. (3) Our Master gave his life for us; what will we give in his service to save the lost?

Friday Morning.

After devotional exercises, conducted by the moderator, on motion of Bro. Coleman it was agreed that Bro. Eaton lead a discussion on Sanctification in lieu of No. 9 of the regular programme. It was agreed that the committee on constitution and by-laws report at the next annual meeting.

Bro. Booth read a paper on "Difference between the Kingdom of God and the Church." He thought it necessary to clearly define the terms Kingdom of God, church and their relation to each other; the kingdom is of divine authority; it was established after Judaism and before Pentecost; Christ was the founder of his kingdom, and it is to become universal; it is to become perpetual and eternal; the design of this kingdom is to secure peace and righteousness on earth; it is the mediatorial reign of Christ as a spiritual ruler; the church means all the redeemed in all local churches considered as one; the church seems to be the visible form of the kingdom; the churches are to execute the laws of the kingdom.

Bro. Bennett also read a paper on the same subject. He defined the term church universal to be in some sense prophetic; the visible organization of God's people is here meant; the kingdom was set up when Christ came, is spoken of as in some senses still to come, is invisible and is dependent on the Spirit's power; the church is visible, while the kingdom is invisible.

Brethren J. O. Rust, of Tennessee, Thomas R. Dman, of Kentucky, and Dr. McDonald, of Georgia, were invited to seats.

Bro. Edmund Harrison read a paper on Family Worship. He considered the terms family and worship, and then gave some reasons why family worship should be kept up; the effect on the home of family worship must be wholly salutary; it gives instruction, forms deep convictions and tends to make true men and women and furnish good citizens for the nation; it is the duty of all Christian parents to hold family worship regularly; all men should worship God, and this lesson should be taught to our children in childhood; it is good for all the parties interested to worship God in the family.

Bro. Swinder read a paper on the same subject. He thought it an important feature in family religion; the Bible lays down no laws on the subject, but the Spirit leads us to this duty, while pious living examples confirm the duty of family worship; pious instruction and family prayer must have been habitually held in the homes of Cornelius and Timothy; this duty is much neglected in our homes; singing as well as prayer was recommended in the family. The subject was further discussed by Bren. Ray, Timberlake, Barrow, Kerfoot, Vardeman, Nash and Ryland, explaining how to get brethren to hold family worship. Bro. McDonald led in prayer.

Bro. A. T. Robertson read a paper on "Elements of Effective Expository Preaching." He defined what is true expository preaching; it is difficult and requires labor to prepare for it; it is Bible preaching; some requisites are given; we must have a high ideal of the work; we need general training of a high order; we must carefully study the book under consideration; we must make minute study of the text to be treated; in the process of making sermons we must seize the salient points of the passage and bring out the real teaching of the Scriptures; thus the Bible will keep its freshness for us and interest for the people; our great need is thorough Bible study; we must put spirit and life into our preaching; we must apply our preaching to modern conditions, and secure the Holy Spirit's help in study and in preaching.

Bro. Bailey read a paper on the same subject. He urged the brethren to study how to preach impressively; the whole Bible must be studied, and we must love the word as well as have a sympathy for the lost; expository preaching is difficult; Christ thus taught his disciples; the elements of expository preaching are knowledge of truth and a deep experience of grace; we must view each book from the point of view held by the writer; the elements of all good preaching are applicable to expository preaching. Bro. Frost, of Tennessee, was invited to a seat with us.

Afternoon.

Bro. J. W. Lynch read a paper on "Sacrifice and Atonement." He feelingly lamented the death of Dr. Harris, who was appointed on this subject and died since last meeting. He treated the origin of sacrifice, its history in the Old and New Testament, and its relation to atonement; all sacrifice is not vicarious; vicarious sacrifice must have originated in revelation; sacrifice is the basis of the atonement; sacrifice under the law was typical; Christ became our priest and sacrifice, allied both to God and man; in Christ humanity was sacrificed and accepted of God; the greatest event in the world is the death of Christ, and his blood the greatest thing on earth.

Bro. Eaton, by request, proceeded to discuss "Sanctification." He said sanctify means to separate to a sacred use, and does not always give moral character; this may be instantaneous; the other sense of sanctify is to give character and purity; righteousness of Christ is the ground of our justification; righteousness wrought in us by the Spirit is that which sanctifies us; the truth is the means of our sanctification; loving obedience is the organ of sanctification; this sanctification is necessarily gradual; there can be no such thing as a sudden sanctification; there can be no such thing as sinless perfection in this life; he could not be satisfied with a second blessing, for he has already received more; some mistake regeneration for sanctification; others mistake assurance for sanctification; and feel a joy they should have possessed at first; baptism of the Holy Spirit is not sanctification, and is not now enjoyed; the profession of sinlessness is inconsistent with its possession; this is illustrated in Paul's life and confession; he goes down in his own estimation as he goes up in character; we must not go to the other extreme and live on a low spiritual plane. Bren. Lynch, Jenkins, Fowler, Mahony, Taylor and others continued the discussion.

Dr. Willingham, of Virginia, was invited to a seat with us.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The modern sanctification era is seriously troubling our churches;

Resolved, That we regard it as a dangerous heresy, and urge our brethren by no means to give it encouragement or sympathy.

Night.

Bro. Graves read a paper on "How I prepare my sermons." He said sermon-making requires continual preparation; he jotted down thoughts as they occurred to him; he selects a text and studies a day or two before beginning to arrange a sermon; the text must awaken his mind and fire his own soul. The closer we get to God the more luminous becomes his Word; the sermon is written out and full notes made, but not taken to the pulpit. Some texts unfold naturally and help the speaker and hearer in delivering and retaining the truth. Some examples of sermonizing were presented.

Bro. Hubbard talked on the same subject. He said he had no special plan; the first thing was to learn what his hearers needed, and then try to meet their demands. He principally studied the Bible and drew his sermons therefrom; he selected a leading thought and presented it with all possi-

(Continued on fourth page.)

A STUDY OF SOME FIGURES.

BY C. E. W. DOBBS.

I have been studying some figures which lie before me. Here are the "Proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention" recently held in Wilmington. From the several reports I find that the Baptists of the South gave for foreign missions the past year \$125,681.99; for home missions \$59,184.09 in cash. Total amount for missions \$184,866.08. According to Dr. Burrows' figures, there are 1,529,191 white Baptists, more or less the constituency of the Convention. Do these figures adequately represent the missionary interest of that constituency? The question must be answered in the affirmative if it be true that the "real test of missionary interest is what we give for foreign missions." Contributions for home missions are not a fair test, for such contributions are somewhat the outgrowth of motives appealing more directly to our self-interest. Foreign missions appeal the more directly to the pure / missionary motive. One million and a half Baptists gave one-eighth of a million dollars to preach the Gospel to the heathen world! No, for of that eighth only \$36,338.80 was appropriated for "pagan fields"—Africa, China and Japan—the "papal fields" (Mexico, Italy and Brazil) having received \$55,981.65, the lion's share, while the rest (\$33,361.54) went for expenses and payments on the debt of "nearly thirty-two thousand dollars," with which the convention year began. I have more than once expressed my opinion of the policy of appropriating so large a proportion of our funds for missions in lands already Christianized. It does not seem the proper thing to do while so many millions of our race have never heard the Gospel message. Whatever may be the errors and superstitions of Romanism, that system teaches enough of Jesus and his redemptive love to save souls; and he must be prejudiced indeed who will deny that millions of redeemed souls go up into the eternal mansions from that confessedly Christian communion. While a single people remain unevangelized, I would not appropriate a dollar to missions among people who have already the knowledge of Christ which even that corrupt church gives her adherents. Converting Catholics and Pedobaptists, who believe in Jesus as the divine Redeemer, is very much like one's trying to make himself richer by taking a dollar out of one pocket and putting it in another! I do not marvel that earnest and godly men in Christian lands resent the idea that they need to be especially "evangelized" by missionaries sent to them by fellow Christians.

A glance at others may help us a little. The report of the Home Mission Board has this important and suggestive paragraph:

"The fact that a denomination whose churches all lie in the area of our Convention, and whose membership, though not more than one-seventh of our own, contributes without special effort more money to foreign missions than Southern Baptists can be made to give under the whip and spur, shows a condition which demands a speedy remedy."

I suppose the reference is to the Southern Presbyterian Church. If so, the words are not strictly true when they attempt to state the comparative gifts of the two denominations. Before me lies the report of the committee on systematic beneficence submitted at the late General Assembly of the Presbyterians, held at Charlotte, N. C., in which it is stated that out of their 3,238 churches only 1,028—less than half—gave to foreign missions, and the total sum given was \$74,106. The total contributions to their churches for all purposes aggregated \$1,722,543, while Dr. Burrows puts the total contributions of the Baptists of the South for the same year at \$3,168,478.59. When we look at these figures carefully and calmly, the Baptists do not appear in quite as bad a light as the quoted paragraph puts them. Still we do well to study those figures concerning foreign missions, for they do show that the Presbyterians contribute more liberally to that work than we do. The same fact appears in looking at the figures of these two denominations in the North. The 900,000 Baptists of this section gave last year in round numbers \$467,000 to foreign missions, while the 900,000 Northern Presbyterians reported at their

Winona General Assembly \$850,000 for their foreign board.

Turning Southward again, I find that the 1,865,000 Southern white Methodists put into their foreign board treasury the past year the sum of \$244,468, or nearly twice as much as the 1,529,000 white Baptists of the South sent to their Richmond board. Those Southern Methodists gave during the same year \$138,948 for "domestic," or home, missions. Of the foreign mission receipts their women's societies contributed \$81,916, while the Southern Baptist women's circles gave only \$23,476 33, or less than one-third as much as their Methodist sisters managed to raise. The latter also raised \$18,000 for their "parsonage and home mission" work.

Let us also take a glance at our Baptist brethren and their work across the Atlantic. The Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain reports the receipt, during the past year, of \$380,000, the largest amount received in any one year, except the centenary year. The expenses have been larger than the receipts, but a small balance of the Centenary Fund and a special contribution from the treasurer met the deficit. In the Year Book Dr. Burrows reports the total membership of the Baptist churches of Great Britain to be 360,112. If the Baptists of Kentucky should give in proportion to their British brethren, their annual contributions for foreign missions would be at least \$175,000, instead of the \$12,214.62 reported at Wilmington. It may be added that the reports from the fields occupied by the missionaries of the British Baptists are encouraging, especially from China, where 400 converts have been baptized, an unusually large number.

In the report submitted by the Home Board at Wilmington, Dr. Titchener says that "the number who contribute to mission work does not equal one-third of our membership." He also says: "The half of our churches, comprising four-tenths of our membership, do practically nothing for missions, while the contributions of the remaining churches do not exceed fifty cents per member. This means that not more than half the male members of these churches contribute to missions, and that three-fourths of our entire membership give nothing. These facts justify the assertion that of the one million five hundred thousand upon our church rolls, not less than one million have no interest in mission work, and never make any contribution to it." If his picture is true to life, it is a sad one indeed. And yet, let us thank God that our people are giving as never before, and in that fact there lies hope for the future.

Indianapolis, June 1, 1897.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Music in the house of God is a very much neglected and misunderstood art. Many devout and pious people have no idea of Christian worship beyond the delivery of an able and eloquent sermon in the pulpit. The hymns, the chants, the responses all go for nothing. Everything is incidental until the sermon begins, everything lost after it closes. The clergyman, unfortunately, often shares this low idea of the services of the sanctuary. He reads the hymns in a careless, slipshod manner. He appears utterly indifferent when the choir or congregation are singing, fumbles his notices, turns the pages of his manuscript, or lounges in an ungentlemanly way until the sermon time, and he stands out as the Christian orator. Thus by the pulpit and the pew the worship is robbed of its beauty and solemnity, and its impressiveness and influence on the worshippers are destroyed.

Sometimes the musical services are regarded as artistic performances to please those who have no religious convictions, and worth paying for only because they bring some careless ones to church. But if the musical part of the service is not worship, it is profanation. If it is a part brought in simply to please worldly ears, it must be abhorrent to God. The sermon is instruction. It is the address of a man to his fellow-men. His opinions are presented, his views of truth adorned much with all the eloquence at his command. To call much that goes for preaching worship is travesty. But the song is worship. The hymns and the psalms are addresses to Deity. The real worship of the Sabbath service is in the singing and the praying. The sermon is the appendage; the musical service is or

ought to be, the worship. We have reversed the order of thought on the subject.

The songs of praise are for the ears of Him who has angels for his celestial worshippers. The musical spirit of the present generation, while it has brought out many beautiful melodies, and given us the sweet strains of Sankey, Bliss, Lowry, Stebbins and many others, has to some extent lowered the musical tone, and corrupted real musical taste. Hymns of little meaning and much repetition, often as senseless as they are unpoetical, are set to jigs that trip along like the pattering feet of children, as pretty and as meaningless. They are easily learned, very pretty when first sung, but are wanting in the character and dignity of church music.

The difference between church music and concert music should not be overlooked. Concert crowds do not want church music, nor do Christian congregations want distinctively concert music. The church will always have a style of its own. The sacred associations of the sanctuary, the hallowed influences of the Lord's Day must give tone and character to church music. As the sermon will have a peculiar style of oratory, and the architecture will follow the general idea of worship inherent in it, and will retain its own character and individuality.—Selected.

SWEETENING THE BITTER THINGS.

BY THE REV. THEODORE L. CUTLER, D. D.

What a fine series of life lessons for the Christian is presented by the journeyings of the children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land! Almost every scene illustrates some practical truth or spiritual experience. For example, the Israelites, soon after leaving the Red Sea, and after a weary march over torrid sands, come upon a fountain in the desert. They rush forward eagerly for a refreshing draught. But alas! the first taste is a taste of disappointment; for the waters are so bitter that neither man nor beast can drink them! At once the murmuring multitude give to the unpalatable waters the name of "Marah," which signifies the waters of bitterness. There is a still more terrible bitterness of disappointment in their hearts. They forgot all about their deliverance from the land of bondage and the waves of the Red Sea, and think only of their present troubles. With a mixture of ingratitude and despair, they crowd about their leader and cry out, "What shall we drink?"

Now, this exciting scene beside the fountain of Marah finds a parallel in many a chapter of our life experience; and we read of such in the lives of others. Abraham Lincoln was keenly disappointed because he did not win a certain office under President Taylor, and afterward that he was not elected to the United States Senate; but then he might have missed the most exalted station that any American has won in this century. Young Frederick W. Robertson was disappointed because he did not get a commission in the British army; but God had a better place for him in the army of Jesus Christ as the most brilliant preacher in the Church of England. In our humble experiences we have had some tastes of the waters of Marah. We had set our hearts on some favorite plan or project. Perhaps we were going on a long coveted tour, and had made all our arrangements. But the day appointed for our departure finds us on a bed of severe sickness; and the medicines we swallow are not as bitter as the disappointment. Selfishness murmurs and chafes under the trial. But presently we begin to discover that the sick bed lay right on the direct road toward Canaan. We begin to talk with our own hearts, and to think over our past lives. We make a fresh covenant with God that if He will restore us to health, we will use it for Him and be more fruitful Christians. We take up one precious promise and another and drop it into the fountain of trial, and lo! the bitter waters begin to taste sweeter to us. Prayer becomes sweeter, and Christ's presence sweeter, and something whispers to us, "After all, is not this better for me than the journey to Europe, or to California? Is it not good for me that I have been shut in here with my Savior?"

Now this is just what happened to disappointed and murmuring Israel. The Lord showed to Moses a certain tree which, when he had cast it into the fountain, the waters

were made sweet, and the whole multitude drank of them with delight. We do not read that God created the tree by a miracle; He simply "showed" it to Moses. So our heavenly Father does not create a Bible, or an atonement, or a mercy seat, or the promises, or supplies of grace expressly for us. His Spirit opens our eyes to see them, and our hearts to enjoy them. He reveals to us the tree of healing which turns a draught of bitterness into a draught of holy joy. And so it is that

"Trials make the promise sweet,
Trials give new life to prayer;
Bring us to the Savior's feet,
Lay us low, and keep us there."

I do not pretend to be a superior scholar in the school of Providence, but many of the best lessons in life have been taught me by disappointment. One lesson we have all learned is that this world was not made and is not managed only for us. If it were, then the sun would shine just when we wanted a fair day, and the rain would fall when our garden needed to be watered. But we have found that God goes right on and orders things as pleaseth Him, without consulting us. And when our plans were thwarted, and a little Marah began to bubble up in our hearts, that stern school-master, Disappointment, said to us, "Don't be selfish. This world was not made for you alone. Your loss is another's gain. The rain that spoiled your new-mown hay made your neighbor's corn grow; the fall in grain or in dry goods that reduced your profits will help poorer widow to feed and clothe her children more easily."

Wherefore we were reconciled to our losses and the little Marah began to taste sweeter. Another lesson taught us by that fountain in the desert is that when we get discontented and rebellious we need a bitter draught to cure us of the wicked habit of murmuring. We learn then to prize the mercies that we had regarded with indifference, and perhaps with ingratitude. Health becomes virtually a new mercy to us after a long spell of severe sickness. Even ordinary preaching has a rich flavor to us when we have been shut away from the house of God for many weeks. Spurgeon says that after a long and wearisome tramp over the Great Aletsch Glacier in Switzerland, he and his companions became desperately hungry. A peasant went off to obtain some food at a chalet, and came back bringing some milk that was too sour to drink, and bread that was too black and hard for them to eat. When, after a long pull, they reached their mountain inn, the most ordinary food was inexpressibly delicious. Our thankless hearts often need a Marah of disappointment or privation in order to make us appreciate the good gifts of God for which we cared too little before.

There is not a single person who reads these lines who has not had some bitter cups pressed to his lips. No journey to the heavenly Canaan is trodden without some Marahs on the road. The power and the glory of Christ's grace is in sweetening the draught.—Christian Intelligencer.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

We have been asked by a friend to reason with a gentleman who has become incardinated with this silly craze. Excuse us. We should as soon try to reason with a whirlwind. The man who has reached the height of stupid conceit at which he can deny the reality of matter; affirm that pain, sickness, and death do not exist except in thought; and assert that sin is only a vain dream of the imagination—this man, we say, is beyond reason. Something is the matter with his head-piece, or else he is a conscious hypocrite. Every article in his creed is contradicted by the commonest facts of everyday life. One single throb of the toothache puts all his foolish pretensions to the blush. To call the silly farrago which he holds by the dignified name of "science" is ludicrous; to call it Christian is blasphemous.—Christian Advocate.

An old Scotch drill-master, so the story goes, taught his pupils the art of thrusting with the sabre until they were quite proficient. "Now teach us to parry," said they. "O," said he, "you must do the thrusting and let your enemy do the parrying." When Christian foes are wise, they will go for the devil so vigorously as to force him to do all the parrying. The best method of defense is an offensive movement.

JOHN BUNYAN.

REPLY TO A BEDFORD BAPTIST.

BY GEO. A. LOFTON, D.D.

"A Bedford Baptist" seems to deny what I say of John Bunyan in my book (A Review of the Question, p. 25), namely, "Bunyan, when pastor of the church at Bedford, would not grant a letter of dismission to any of his members to join a restricted communion Baptist church." I get my authority chiefly from Evans' Early English Baptists (vol. 2, p. 267). He says: "It is doubtful if the church at Bedford was even a Baptist church, in the sense in which the term would be ordinarily understood. But though professing that water baptism should be no barrier to communion, strange as it may appear, he (Bunyan) invariably declined to dismiss any member to a Baptist church where the communion was restricted." Evans, in a footnote, quotes the case of Ann Tutwell, referred to by A. Bedford Baptist, as a case in point (1696-1700) illustrating the practice of Bunyan's church, of course after Bunyan's death; but he states upon other data that it was the invariable practice of Bunyan himself not to grant a letter of dismission to any of his members to join a restricted communion Baptist church. As to the connection of Bunyan with "infant sprinkling," I never said that he believed in it or practiced it. It is only probable that the use of his children was applied in the parish church without his objection, as the records appear to show. Bunyan was himself a Baptist in principle and practice, so far as immersion was concerned; but he is represented as holding that infant baptism, while rejected by himself, and regarded by him as a "weakness" in others, and it is probable, according to Dr. Brown, that in his indifference upon the subject he permitted his infant daughter to be sprinkled. Dr. Armitage ably and strenuously combats the fact, but, as I said in my book, the controversy will leave the subject in doubt, at least with the probability that Bunyan permitted what he considered a "weakness" in others.

JOHN BUNYAN.

BY A BEDFORD BAPTIST.

Through the courtesy of the editor of the WESTERN RECORDER, I have been permitted to see Dr. Lofton's reply in advance of its publication. I have little new to add to what I have already observed in my article of May 20, excepting that I candidly admit making a trip when I stated that "it was not Bunyan the Baptist that objected to transfer a member to a restricted communion Baptist church," but that the Union church refused to transfer members only to Union churches, i. e., mixed communion. It is recorded in the Bedford church books that Bunyan was called to the pastorate Jan. 21, 1672; in that same year a Mrs. Tinsy, a member of the church, and her infant daughter, in London, of which Mr. Blakley was pastor. The letter was refused on the ground that the church was a close communion church—"A Particular Baptist church." In July of that same year Bunyan himself wrote her a letter, so that there can be no doubt about this matter. Having confessed this slip, let me start back to the original point, which was not "close communion, but mixed baptism," "asepsis" and "immersion." Baptists of the Whitist type sprinkled—Baptists of the apostolic type, dipped, ducked, immersed, but not in the Bedford church. In his book "A Review of the Question," on page 82, says: "There were among the BAPTISTS in their churches the old men, or asepser, and the new men, or immerser, and their mixed principles still obtains among some of the English Baptists until this day. The latter belonged to a church of THIS ORDER at Bedford."

During the Whitist controversy perhaps no quotation has been used oftener than this respecting the Anabaptists at Chelmsford, A. D. 1625: "They call the old men asepser, the new men immerser, because they were overwhelmed in their re-baptism." Now Dr. Lofton says: "John Bunyan belonged to a church of this order." What order? Not the order of mixed communion which was the trouble with Bunyan in dismissing his members to a Particular Baptist church. "The order of re-baptism" was the old man, called "asepser," because they sprinkled believers in a Whitist, and the new men, immerser, because they were overwhelmed in their re-baptism. Now it must be positively stated that the Bunyan church, Bedford, was not "of this order." Baptists of every type were present at the communion table, not to baptized believers. In the Bedford church, in Bunyan's days, there was only one baptism for believers—the true apostolic baptism; all were overwhelmed in their re-baptism. To their membership they admitted Pedobaptists of every type that believed in evangelical truths, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Puritans, as well welcome to the Lord's Table; as Dr. Lofton remarks, "Plenty and not baptism was the term of communion."

There was mixed communion, but not mixed baptism in the Bedford church during John Bunyan's pastorate, and this latter is the point at issue in the Whitist discussion. Believers' baptism by immersion is the one and only baptism from the formation of the church in 1535 to 1896, during the pastorate of every type were present at the communion table, not to baptized believers. In the Bedford church, in Bunyan's days, there was only one baptism for believers—the true apostolic baptism; all were overwhelmed in their re-baptism. To their membership they admitted Pedobaptists of every type that believed in evangelical truths, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Puritans, as well welcome to the Lord's Table; as Dr. Lofton remarks, "Plenty and not baptism was the term of communion."

Previous to 1690 the Pedobaptist members of the church, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Puritans, Separatist Anglicans had to get their sprinkling done at the parish church of St. Paul's, or St. Cuthbert's, near the Bunyan meeting-house. Sanderson, the second Pedobaptist pastor, "would never baptize any children in public."

All the baptisms that took place through the early ministry of the church, from Gifford down, were celebrated in the River Ouse, near the Bedford Bridge, where Bunyan himself was dipped—"ducked." A baptistry was built in the church in 1706 (Mas. British Museum). The old table over the baptistry is an extraordinary piece of furniture for size, weight and strength. "The lane leading to the "ducking pool" in the stream, near Bedford bridge, is named Duck Lane; the old mill near by is called Duck Mill; it is so marked on Speed's map of the borough of Bedford, A. D. 1610.

Dr. Lofton quotes from Evans' Early English Baptists: "It is doubtful if the church at Bedford was ever a Baptist church." Then history goes for little. It was not a "Particular Baptist church" either, as the late proportion of Baptist churches in England at this day Particular Baptist churches; yet our American Baptist brethren acknowledge them as sister Baptist churches; they are incorporated in and form the strength of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Historians and writers of high standing are too numerous to quote in favor of the church at Bedford being a Baptist church, and John Bunyan, in common with other members, being baptized in the River Ouse—I give quotations from a few. All are unanimous in calling Bunyan as a Baptist and member of a Baptist church.

"Bunyan, upon a confession of faith, baptized, publicly performed by Mr. Gifford in the Ouse, the Bedford river."—Charles Doe, Bunyan's personal friend, 1686.

Bunyan joined a society of Anabaptists at Bedford."—Thos. Dugdale, Antiquarian and County Historian.

"Baptists of mixed communion, Bunyan himself was of this church."—Andrew Fuller, 1770. All are exactly the same in the proportion of tincture of Bedford, for all held for re-baptism."—Robinson, Cambridge, 1780.

"Mr. Bunyan—the custom of modern times has changed the invidious appellation Anabaptist to the more simple one of Baptist."—Robert Hall, 1799.

Gifford, with eleven others, formed the church at Bedford—the majority were Baptists, as was the pastor. Bunyan was immersed on a personal profession of faith, and admitted a member of the church."—Ivimey, 1763.

Bunyan was received into the church by baptism. His earliest biographer, Charles Doe (1686), says he was baptized by Mr. Gifford in the River Ouse."—Edmund Venables, M.A., Canon Lincoln Cathedral.

Bunyan joined the Venables, the most thoroughgoing consistent of all Protestant sects."—A. Froude, English Men of Letters, 1880.

Gifford, clearly a Baptist, as his baptism of Bunyan clearly attests. Both the world and the church are indebted to the Baptists for the ministry of Bunyan."—Robert Southey, 1844.

Gifford, a sensible Baptist minister—a happy circumstance indeed was it for Bunyan to be made acquainted with such a man. Bunyan's public baptism was talked of far and wide."—Henry Stebbins, rector of St. Mary's London.

Bunyan was received a member of the communion of which Gifford was pastor, having made a due confession of his faith, he was baptized in the River Ouse."—The hero of Eistow, James Copner, M.A., Vicar Eistow church.

John Gifford gathered and taught a Baptist church; in 1653 Bunyan became a member of his church, being baptized in the Ouse near Bedford Bridge."—Samuel Green, D.D.

"The obscure tinker of Eistow, the self-elected holderforth to the Anabaptists of Bedford."—Sir Walter Scott.

In the year 1653 Bunyan was first received into the viable church of Christ on earth, the Baptist church in Bedford, under the pastorate of Gifford."—George Cheever, D.D.

"Mr. Gifford, an Anti-pedobaptist minister of Bedford—Bunyan was admitted as a member of Mr. Gifford's church in 1653, a Calvinist, a dissenter and an Anti-pedobaptist."—Thomas Scott, Bible commentator.

"John Bunyan joined the Baptists and became a writer and preacher. Great was the authority of Bunyan with the Baptists."—J. B. Macaulay, History of England.

"Bunyan was converted from his evil ways and became a Baptist, preaching to the Baptist congregation at Bedford."—John McClintock, D.D.

"Bunyan became a member of the Baptist congregation at Bedford."—W. H. DePuy, D.D.

"Bunyan became a member of a society of Anabaptists, and finally their teacher."—M. Pierce, 1811.

"Bunyan joined the congregation of Baptists under the ministry of an excellent man named John Gifford, by whom he was baptized in the River Ouse."—James Trivis Johnson.

John Bunyan was baptized into the Community of Baptists at Bedford."—E. W. Ditchfield, Ph. D.

Gifford, Burton and Bunyan, the first pastors, were all Baptists."—John Jukes, pastor Bunyan church 1849.

"In 1639 a new Baptist church was formed. Baptists now multiplied rapidly. In 1648 there were 11 and about London. Besides these there were several Calvinistic Baptists who professed open communion, especially in Bedfordshire, where John Bunyan preached."—McNeill's Eccles. History.

Puritan, Calvinist."—Dean Stanley, Westminster Abbey. The great majority of Baptists admitted none either to membership or communion who were not baptized; the churches in Bedfordshire founded by Bunyan maintained that difference of opinion in respect of water baptism was no bar to communion.—Eccles. Hist.

John Bunyan was baptized in the Ouse, and began the public life of a Baptist. The Bedford Baptists refused obedience to the "Act of Uniformity."—Phillip Schaff, D.D., L.L.D.

"In the year 1653 Bunyan was qualified for admission to the Baptist congregation at Bedford."—Critical Dictionary, S. Austin Allibone, 1891.

Bunyan's difference of opinion relative to terms of communion at the Lord's Table led to controversy with the Particular Baptist churches, to all of which he was sincerely attached. This fact in Bunyan's mind was misunderstood. Bunyan's position was that baptism was a personal and not a relative, or even a church question."—Life of Bunyan, G. Ofor.

"Bunyan was immersed in a small stream near Bedford bridge."—John Allan, M.A., Arch deacon Litchfield Cathedral.

"No one surely can regret that Bunyan was baptized by immersion. The mode was calculated to impress him, practiced as it was in rivers. Bunyan saw Jordan in lilted Ouse."—Robert Hall, writing 1811.

Gifford the Baptist minister of Bedford.—John Bunyan was amongst the first-fruits of his ministry."—J. B. Marsden, M.A., History of Puritans.

"God took John Bunyan; but he did not remove him from a Baptist church; he kept him living, the brightest light of the day, in the Baptist candlestick all his lifetime. He selected the greatest marvel of grace and genius in all the modern age from the Baptist church at Bedford."—G. B. Cheever, Life of Bunyan, 1861.

"Bunyan was baptized in the River Ouse."—Rev. William Morley Punshon, L.L.D., London, Eng.

"John Bunyan was remarkably useful throughout the country; his converts became either members of Baptist or Union churches. The minister of every church he founded, in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and Berkshire, with one exception is a Baptist."—Rev. Thomas Watts, Bedford.

"There are good reasons why the best investigators have always pronounced Gifford, Bunyan and his church Baptists."—Thomas Armitage, D.D., L.L.D., New York, 1887.

"Anabaptist, I go under that name myself."—"My obedience to water."—"I own water baptism to be God's ordinance."—"I believe that Christ ordained baptism and the Lord's Supper."

"I have propounded to the church that my desire was to walk in the ordinance of Christ."—"Baptism preacheth to the believer the death of Christ; my death with Christ."—"Believing that Christ, the Son of God, died for the sins of men; that whosoever believeth ought to be baptized."

John Bunyan, Bedford, in controversy with Wm. Kiffin, London.

"Looking at what Bunyan says himself, I should say he was immersed."—John Brown, D.D., pastor Bunyan church, Bedford, President of Congregational Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1849.

"Life, Times and Work of John Bunyan." Dr. Lofton says: "It is probable, according to Dr. Brown, that in his indifference upon the subject he (Bunyan) permitted his infant daughter to be sprinkled." This is another subject altogether from the one under discussion. If the editor and readers of the WESTERN RECORDER desire a little light on the Bunyan baby sprinkling subject, "A Bedford Baptist" will be happy to show it at some future time.

FAMILY DEVOTION.

BY REV. O. P. GIFFORD, D.D.

The home is the hope of the state. Fully in legislative halls cannot wreck a state that is pure in its home life. Wisdom in laws cannot preserve a state whose homes are impure or diseased. Lines of beauty will not hold a building together if the separate timbers are rotten. Genius in the architect and faithfulness in the builders will not ensure safety if the bricks are poorly made. Our homes are the building material of the state. Politics cannot run a state made of clean homes. Statesmanship cannot perpetuate a state made of unclean homes.

The church, like the state, rests finally on the home. Ignorance in the home does not mean wisdom in the church. A prayerless home does not mean a spiritual church. The church loom can but weave the threads spun in the home. If the homes provide cotton thread, the church will turn out coarse thread; if woolen thread, woolen goods. Texture and color are settled in the thread, pattern and width in the church. Unspiritual homes do not result in spiritual church life.

Homes where hours were spent at the card table and moments in the study of the Bible do not minister spiritual strength to the church. If amusement is the atmosphere of the home, devotion will not be the characteristic of its inmates in the church.

Rabbits run brown in the summer and white in the winter; but in the study of the Bible do not minister spiritual strength to the church. If amusement is the atmosphere of the home, devotion will not be the characteristic of its inmates in the church. Rabbits run brown in the summer and white in the winter; but in the study of the Bible do not minister spiritual strength to the church. If amusement is the atmosphere of the home, devotion will not be the characteristic of its inmates in the church. Rabbits run brown in the summer and white in the winter; but in the study of the Bible do not minister spiritual strength to the church. If amusement is the atmosphere of the home, devotion will not be the characteristic of its inmates in the church.

are godless in the home do not become godly by going to the church. Because of this, in our church covenant, "We engage to maintain family devotion," the family altar should be the center of the Christian family. English literature gives no fairer picture than Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night." The priest-knee father, the open Bible, the family altar, the kneeling family. And well he says:

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,

That makes her loved at home, revered abroad; Princes and lords are but the breath of kings; "An honest man's the noblest work of God." And certes, in fair virtue's heavenly road, The cottage leaves the palace far behind.

"What is a lordling's pride? a cumbersome load, Disguising oft the wretch of human kind, Studied in arts of hell, in wickedness refined.

"O Scotia! my dear, my native soil, For whom my warmest wish to heaven is sent: Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil Be blest with health and peace and sweet content!

And O! may heaven their simple lives prevent From luxury's contagion, weak and vile; Then, howe'er crowns and coronets be rent, A virtuous populace may rise the while, And stand a wall of fire, around their much-loved isle."

—The Standard.

I do not believe that any man who has been thoroughly in love with the Gospel can ever leave it. He who has truly seen the Lord, and proved the effect of the love of Christ upon the soul that trusts in Him, will have remembrances which will abide with him after all else may have faded away. My own convictions concerning Christ are more deeply engraven upon my heart than anything else of which I am conscious. My sense of sin, my conversion, my pardon through Christ's precious blood, my joy and peace in holiness—all these still, I believe, remain with me when everything else has passed from my recollection. It is strange how God strengthens a sanctified memory. I have known old men who had forgotten almost everything, but who still could preach the Gospel, and have the heart of dying men who were unable to recognize their wives or their children, but they knew the name of Jesus when it was whispered in their ear.—Spurgeon.

A Puritan minister named Sibbs wrote a booklet called "The Brutised Road." A copy of this was given by an humble layman to a little boy at whose father's house he had been entertained over night. That boy was Richard Baxter, and the book was the means of his conversion. Baxter wrote his "Call to the Unconverted," and among the multitude led to Christ by it was Philip Doddridge. Doddridge wrote "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," and "the time would fall to tell" his blessed influence. By it Wilberforce was converted, and of his life and labors volumes could be written. Wilberforce wrote his "Practical View of Christianity," and this led not only Dr. Chalmers into the truth, but Leigh Richmond to Christ. Richmond wrote "The Dairyman's Daughter," which has been published in a hundred languages, and many million copies have been sold. In referring to this, a contemporary pertinently asks if this literary genealogy is not an encouragement to all who believe in spreading good literature.—Exchange.

The immediate need of the world at this moment is not more of us, but, if I may use the expression, a better brand of us.—Henry Drummond.

LITERARY.

New Books.

[All the books noticed in this column will be sent at publishers' prices by the Baptist Book Concern, post-paid to any address, on receipt of price.]

THE GREAT SALVATION is the title of a tract recently issued by Dr. J. H. Moody, of San Antonio, Texas. It is an able discussion of the subject, and deserves a wide circulation.—Dr. Moody is one of our clearest thinkers and greatest preachers. Price, 25 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$1.50; 100 copies, \$2.50.

THE OLD TESTAMENT UNDER FIRE. By A. J. F. Behrens, D.D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

This is a ringing counterblast of defiance to the higher critics. Dr. Behrens gives them no quarter, as they have given Moses none. He is scholarly and well informed and "up-to-date." He shows the fallaciousness of the claim that the scholarship of the world is with the higher critics. Their heavy arms had its day and is ebbing—God speed its departure.

Dr. Behrens does good service as against Briggs, Harper & Co.; but he stands himself on indefensible ground, as he surrenders the infallibility of the Scriptures. But his book is an arsenal of weapons against the others.

Magazines.

WHEN all is good, it is very difficult to pick out one thing to which to call attention, and to do justice to all would require far more space than can be given. So this month we content ourselves with saying that Good Housekeeping is good as it always is, and that nothing in it is better or more valuable than last February, "Try Again." Every month we look for that never once have we failed to learn something worth knowing.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.
(Continued from 1st page.)

ble force, selecting the thought before the text. He used Bible illustrations and tried to make his sermons personal; he made notes but extemporized the language.

Dr. Eager, of Italy, was recognized and invited to a seat with us. The report on themes for next year was read and adopted. Bro. Amos Stout read the report on obituaries, which was adopted. The report on themes for next year is as follows:

1. A converted church membership.—J. A. Kirtley and W. L. Waits.

2. Is it proper to use the mourners' bench in protracted meetings?—J. S. Coleman and T. H. Dew.

3. Church music.—F. H. Kerfoot and G. L. Morrill.

4. Exegesis of Colossians 2:16-27.—C. H. Nash and T. Dale.

5. Sermon.—J. H. Anderson and J. G. Bow.

6. How to conduct prayer-meetings.—C. G. Jones and J. T. Christian.

7. Exegesis of John 3:5.—E. C. Dargan and Amos Stout.

8. How may pastors evangelize the country contiguous to them?—L. W. Bruner and C. M. Thompson.

9. Evidences of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.—W. H. Felix and J. M. Fowler.

10. Development of new converts.—W. S. Ryland and B. A. Dawos.

11. Christian experience and call to the ministry of the youngest and oldest minister present.

12. The second coming of Christ.—E. N. Dicken and J. M. Weaver.

Bro. Bow read a paper on "What course should a Baptist church pursue with a brother who is connected with the liquor traffic?" He argued that customs have changed in reference to this evil; now temperance is taught everywhere. What shall our churches do now in such cases? We must execute our Father's will and get rid of this evil in all its forms; there must be proper teaching by pastors on this subject; there should be brotherly warning in a proper spirit to win the brother; the 15th chapter of Matthew should be our guide here; if this fails to restore the brother, then fellowship must be withdrawn. Bro. Hale spoke encouraging the views of the essay.

Saturday Morning.

The General Association of Kentucky Baptists met at 10 o'clock in the college chapel at Georgetown and was called to order by Bro. J. S. Coleman, the Moderator of last session.

Bro. J. M. Frost, of Tennessee, conducted devotional exercises.

The following Committee on Enrollment was appointed by the chair: J. A. Boothe, J. F. Williams, J. H. Bennett, R. T. Bruner and W. H. Bringle.

The following brethren were appointed tellers to take the ballot for the election of officers: J. T. Barrow, W. C. Taylor, J. W. Lynch, R. M. Mahan and J. M. McFarland.

The Committee on Enrollment reported 286 members present. They were continued to complete their work.

Bro. Coleman, on retiring from the chair, made a feeling address to the body of thankfulness for their kindness, being debarred from further election by constitutional provision.

After various complimentary speeches of nomination Bro. Kerfoot made an earnest, feeling address, declining to run, and moved that Bro. Felix be unanimously elected, which was done.

Bro. Felix took the chair and gracefully thanked the body for their expression of confidence.

Bro. Coleman and Kerfoot were unanimously elected Assistant Moderators.

Bro. J. K. Nunnelle and J. G. Bow were elected Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

Bro. Eaton read the report of the Committee on the Relation of our Schools to our Churches. The report is as follows:

I. We find that there is a growing conviction in the minds of Baptists generally that denominational institutions should be under denominational control. Two results are to be secured by such control. (a) It will give the best possible guarantee that the institutions will be true to the faith of their founders, and will continue to fulfill the purposes of their establishment. (b) It will greatly deepen and extend the interest of the churches in the institutions and strengthen the hold of our schools on our people. Experience has shown that guarantees supposed to be sufficient when given have proved inadequate, and institutions of learning have drifted away from the faith of those who founded and fostered them. Observation shows that Baptists take far too little interest in their institutions, and are too slow either to patronize them or contribute money for their endowment and support. Everything practicable ought to be done to guarantee to the denomination that our institutions shall never in their teaching depart from the faith of their founders; and to arouse and deepen the denominational interest in, and sense of responsibility for these institutions.

II. At its last meeting the Kentucky Baptist Educational Society, composed of those who have contributed to the funds of Georgetown College, adopted unanimously the following: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that the relations of Georgetown College to the General Association of the Baptists of Kentucky be as close as practicable in view of the legal obligations of the college, and that we recognize the principle of denominational control of denominational institutions." This is the oldest of our Kentucky schools, and it is fitting that it should be in front in the effort to bring to pass the two results named above.

III. Your committee recommend that our institutions of learning take such steps as are practicable, with due regard to their legal obligations, toward having their trustees chosen by the General Association, a certain number going out of office each year, and a majority residing in the vicinity of the institution.

IV. In regard to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in which other States have interests as well as Kentucky, we would say:

1. In view of the pending suit for taxes and of the advice of the Seminary's attorneys against modifying the organic laws of the institution, we would recommend due caution in making any change that would put in jeopardy the financial interest of the Seminary.

2. So soon as it becomes practicable we would recommend that the selection of trustees from the different States, which should have proportionate representation on the board, be made by the general Baptist bodies of those States. Until this does become practicable, we recommend that the Southern Baptist Convention be requested to appoint all the messengers from each State, where a vacancy occurs, a committee to report nominations to fill each vacancy.

V. Resolved, That a committee

of five be appointed to promote the objects recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

T. T. EATON,

J. M. WEAVER,

JOHN T. CHRISTIAN.

The Moderator appointed the following committee: T. T. Eaton, T. C. Bell, A. C. Davidson, J. A. Kirtley and J. W. Warder.

Bro. Coleman read a supplementary report.

Afternoon.

The body met and, after singing, was led in prayer by Bro. E. H. Black.

Bren. C. H. Jones, J. A. Kirtley and J. H. Boyett were appointed a committee on the order of business.

Bro. Z. T. Cody and the deacons of Georgetown church were appointed a committee on religious services.

On motion, the order of business of last year was adopted for this session.

Bro. Cody made an address of welcome to the body. Bro. Sizemore made a reply for the Association.

The report of Bro. Eaton was considered *seriatim*, after much discussion, and adopted.

The report of the committee on preaching for to-morrow was read by Bro. Cody.

Bro. Coleman withdrew his paper from before the body, and the hours of meeting and adjournment were adopted.

It was agreed that Bro. Warder read his report as Mission Secretary to-night just before the annual sermon.

Night.

Bro. Warder, our state mission secretary, read his report, from which we gather the following facts:

There was given to State Missions last year, \$5,128.55; to Sunday-school and Colportage, \$2,190.38; to District Missions last year, \$6,831.50; to District Sunday-school and Colportage, \$1,850.07; to Foreign Missions last year, \$12,252.38; to Home Missions last year, \$9,165.81; total amounts given last year, \$37,418.69. This is an increase over the previous year of \$2,038.78; the debt of the State Board was reduced from \$1,927.53 to \$759.64. Our state missionaries preached last year 4,628 sermons; there were professions of religion, 1,610; baptisms, 726; total additions to our mission churches, 1,341; they raised for church building, \$8,131.65, and organized 32 Sunday-schools.

Visiting brethren were invited to seats in the body: Brethren W. G. Green, from Mexico; Henry McDonald, of Georgia; John H. Eager, of Italy; J. M. Frost, of Tennessee; Harvey Hatcher, of Missouri; R. J. Willingham, of Virginia; Alexander Jaridina, of Palestine; I. N. Yohanna, of Persia; W. C. James and Robert Ryland, of Virginia, reported their names to the body.

Bro. Baldy, of Bowling Green, proceeded to preach the annual sermon from Rev. 1:12, 13: "And I turned to see the voice that spake to me, and turning saw the seven golden candlesticks," etc. He spoke of John in exile on Patmos for fidelity to Christ. To him the Gospel seemed a failure; to him God revealed a light for encouragement; to him the heavens were opened and his Lord appeared and spake with him; the Book of Revelation is prophetic; John received a commission to the churches; the candlesticks represent the churches; the text shows the dignity and responsibility of the churches; this appears from divine estimate of the church. The church is exceeding useful in God's kingdom and precious to him; the churches were

imperfect; still they kept the light shining; the divine purpose of the church is to illumine the world—as a golden candlestick; the world in darkness needs the light of truth and grace; literary men were numerous, but they were all in darkness; Christ was the true light; Christ shines through his disciples and churches; his truth and ordinances are luminous; the divine provision is here manifest for his churches; he provides his word and pastors for his churches; pastors are stars in his right hand; his Holy Spirit is also a provision for his churches, and gives completeness to all; Christ is in the midst of his churches taking notice of all that is done, encouraging the good and rebuking the evil. The church in dignity and importance excels all other societies; never give the church a secondary place.

Sunday Afternoon.

MASS MEETING.

Bro. John H. Eager, our missionary to Italy, spoke of his work in Italy. He said a man can't be a true Christian and not be a missionary; for the spirit of Christ is the spirit of missions. There is every reason why we should be informed about missions. Italy is a difficult country to work in for Christ. People in Italy do not see Jesus. He is hidden away. Why is this? It is because the Bible is hidden away. This was done gradually by the Roman church. We cannot appreciate Italy's true condition. There the blind lead the blind, and all are perishing together. They never mention Christ as a Saviour. They expect salvation by works. It takes time to get the truth into minds beclouded by error. They exhibit but little conscience. They have penance and not repentance. Indulgence is to do penance and obtain merit by good works, such as climbing the holy stairway on the knees. They say prayers, but do not pray and thus expect salvation. They go to mass, not to church, and eat Christ in the consecrated wafer. Masses are used as coin in Italy. The country in most places is favorable to our missionaries. Catholics keep their people from our churches when they can. People are afraid of priests, and fear to disobey and become Christians. To doubt the church of Rome is the unpardonable sin. The masses of the people are uneducated, but now schools are numerous and education is on the increase. Most Italians want to break their spiritual chains and be free. Even young priests are dissatisfied with their church, and would leave it if they had any other mode of living.

Dr. Willingham, our Foreign Mission Secretary, spoke of his work. He said: This is the work of the Master entrusted to our care. This work finds its origin in God's nature. God is love. This is a work of love. Jesus wants his Gospel preached in all the world. This is found in the command and providences of God. A century ago we had one missionary, now nearly a hundred are at work. People at home are giving and praying for missions. Twelve thousand missionaries and 60,000 native assistants from America and England are in the field engaged in the greatest work on earth. God promises to give the heathen, and he is doing it. God is the strength of his people. Our missionaries are calling on God for help. God could have used angels in the work, but he wrote his love in our hearts and said to us go and work. If God's spirit were on us we would give or go. Jesus looks down on the lost of earth and says to us go and bring them to him that they may live.

Merit

It is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 50c.

The spirit of the meeting was most excellent. There was pledged toward payment of the debt of our Foreign Board \$337.

Monday Morning.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Bro. E. N. Dicken, Bro. Boothe offered the following resolutions recommending Bro. Whitsett's retirement from the Seminary:

Whereas, Dr. W. H. Whitsett, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, reaffirms his belief in his discovery, and will continue to teach it; and whereas, his course has been such as to place him out of touch and harmony with the denomination:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Seminary from Kentucky be requested, and they are hereby requested to urge, insist upon and vote for the retirement of Dr. Whitsett from the Presidency of the institution and from the chair of Church History.

The resolutions were laid on the table till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After reading the minutes the special order, the report of the State Secretary, was read and referred.

A dispatch was received announcing a death in the family of a member of our State Board. Dr. Frost led the body in special prayer for the afflicted family.

Bro. C. H. Nash read the report on State Missions. Bro. Ryland read the report on Sunday-schools and Colportage. The reports were considered together and adopted.

They both recommend enlargement in the work. Bro. Frost spoke on the reports and commended the Sunday school Board of the Southern Baptist Convention as a helper to our work. Their publication, he thought, especially adapted to our necessities in evangelizing the young. He asked for our help, co-operation and prayers. He desired to supply our Sunday-schools with literature and our people with Bibles. It was ordered that speeches on these reports be limited to five minutes each. Bro. Christian called attention to the work of the Board and Secretary, and the increased needs of the Board. There are twenty-three county seats in Kentucky without a Baptist church. Bro. Jones said the Ludlow church house will soon be lost to the denomination unless immediate relief is given. Bro. McMurray spoke of the destitution at Berea and the need of a church to worship in. Bro. Anderson made a special plea for Eastern Kentucky as a great mission field. Bro. Parsons has been a mountain missionary for thirteen years. He spoke of the multitudes in Eastern Kentucky who are continually calling on him to preach to them.

Many anti-mission churches are becoming Missionary Baptists. Bro. Stamper made a plea for Southeastern Kentucky. Others will occupy the field if Baptists do not. Bro. Ritzmann, pastor of the German church in Louisville, urged us not to neglect the foreigners among us. There is only one German Baptist church in Louisville among 30,000 Germans in that city. His church also is in debt. He has raised \$2,700 on a \$10,000 debt. The German Baptists are all around Baptists when converted to God and the Baptist faith. Bro. Hornsby spoke of his work in Breathitt county. He had been very successful; held two meetings of over 100 conversions each. Over 70 per cent of them are Baptists. Bro. Cheavens wanted to be a missionary, but the Board can't send him. He is now ready for mountain work. Bro. Blackburn said the mountain people want to be one with the Baptists of Kentucky. He pleaded for co-operation, and wanted preachers to bring the Gospel to them.

Bro. Hunt was given ten minutes to complete a subscription to pay the debt of the Foreign Board. There were pledged \$158.

Three o'clock this evening was made the special order for Home and Foreign Missions.

Drs. Dobbs, of Indiana, and A. M. Graves, of Cincinnati, were welcomed to seats with us.

Afternoon.

The vote was taken on Brother Booth's resolution and it was carried—yeas 106, nays 78.

Eight o'clock to-night was made the special order for schools and colleges, to be followed by a collection for the Seminary Students' Fund by Bro. Dargan.

Bro. Graves read the report on Foreign Missions. The report presented many encouraging features. There were 650 baptisms by our missionaries. Our State gave \$12,000 to this work last year.

Bro. Trotter read the report on Home Missions. The Board, on account of hard times, reduced the number of missionaries, thus it closed the year without debt by raising more money than the previous year. The results of the year's work are exceedingly encouraging.

Dr. McDonald addressed the body on Home Missions. He said our Secretary, Dr. Tichenor, was indisposed and unable to be with us. He was glad to be with us, and glad to say his Board was out of debt. There was great need of the Home Board to help the weaker States and reach the destitute in our large cities. Baptists seem, like John the Baptist, to like the wilderness and shun the cities. We ought to take our cities for the Lord. The cities are growing rapidly, and we can't afford to neglect them. We should send our best men to take and hold our destiny in the mountains. Some Baptists there are moonshiners and get in jail. They think it harmless to be in the liquor business, because the government is in the same business. He was the champion of the Baptists, and did not wish them abused. He had visited and preached to the mountain people and liked them. The schools are doing great good among these people. We need to reach all our churches with systematic giving. Our churches must be taught by the pastors to give freely and regularly. He sympathized with the Cubans and desired the people of Cuba to be free, so the Home Board could carry on her work there. He told us how, in the providence of God, he was brought from Romanism to Christ.

Bro. Jaridini, a Persian, spoke of the work in Syria. He came to the World's Fair at Chicago, was converted in St. Louis, is now in

the Seminary, and hopes to return to his country. His brother wrote a Baptist book secretly, which had great influence on the people of Syria and Palestine. His people are in darkness and need the light. It was a calamity that the hand of our Savior was controlled by the unspeakable Turk. He appealed to Christians here to help his people to the Gospel. The reports on Foreign and Home Missions were adopted.

Our colored brethren were invited to address us on their work. Bro. Kenedy, secretary of our colored mission work, addressed the body. He spoke encouragingly of his work, but needed the sympathy and help of his white brethren. The colored people must be helped by the white or they will go back. He longed to shake the pocket-books of the whites, for he needed their help. He needed something else besides sympathy. A resolution was adopted asking the State Board to formulate a plan by which our churches and associations may help our colored brethren. There were given pledges amounting to \$117 and cash \$18.87.

The Committee on Nominations reported and the report was adopted.

Night.

The report on schools and colleges was read by Bro. Harrison. About 1,500 pupils have attended our schools during the past year. The work done was gratifying and the outlook is encouraging. The Seminary had a good year, but the death of Dr. Harris was a great loss not only to the Seminary, but to the denomination at large. A supplementary report on the colored schools was added to the report. Bro. Dargan discussed the report and raised pledges for the students' fund amounting to \$1,350, besides promises of collections from several churches. Bro. A. F. Williams also discussed the report, speaking mostly of Bethel College. Prof. Yeager discussed the report, urging order in education. The report was adopted.

The committee on time and place reported that June 18, 1898, be the time and Hopkinsville be the place. The report was adopted. Bro. Cody read the report on temperance. The report was discussed by Bro. Trotter, Eaton and Hunt. The report was, on motion, divided and after further discussion it was adopted. It recommended to the churches to withdraw fellowship from brethren engaged in the liquor traffic; also an amendment to the constitution of this body was offered to the effect that the body shall reject churches retaining such members. The amendment lays over till next year. An amendment condemning colleges for receiving money made on whiskey was lost.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday Morning.

The body met at 9 o'clock and, after singing, Bro. Forward led in prayer.

The committee on denominational schools are requested to look into the co-ordination of our schools and colleges.

The Clerk was instructed to have published 3,000 copies of the minutes. The chairmen of committees to report next year were announced. A resolution of thanks for hospitality was adopted. Agreed to have the minutes of the ministers' meeting published in the minutes of this body. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The report on young people's work was read by Bro. Christian. The report showed commendable progress in the work. The report was discussed by Bro. Hunt, Christian and Fowler and adopted.

The report on the Orphans' Home was read by Bro. Hale. The report set forth the work of this noble charity as encouraging in the highest degree. At present there are 88 children in the Home. After some discussion commending the work, Bro. Hunt took the floor and raised a collection in cash and pledges for the Home and the report was adopted.

Bro. Cox read the report on the Ministers' Aid Society. The assets amount to \$35,327.85. The receipts were small during the past year. There were expended since last report to beneficiaries \$732.80. Expended for all purposes \$1,573.04, or \$167.74 more than receipts. This society needs more careful attention on the part of our people. There are twenty-eight beneficiaries on the list of this society, representing at least eighty people. The income is small and the help given must necessarily be very small. The report of the Secretary was followed by a report by a committee of this body, read by Bro. Cody. Bro. Cox spoke on the report, urging co-operation on the part of the churches in caring for our superannuated ministry. Bro. Bow lamented the lateness of the hour in the session and the smallness of the company before whom this report is presented. Brethren and pastors must take this work on their hearts to make it a success. Bro. Fowler spoke of the difficulty of raising money for charitable objects. He thought our association meeting should take a more practical turn and show pastors how best to enlist their brethren in benevolent work. The report was adopted.

The report on Kentucky Baptist History was read by Bro. Strother and adopted.

The body adjourned to the next annual meeting at Hopkinsville.

CANADIAN LETTER.

We had a busy time in London from May 25 to June 1 providing hospitality for the 400 pastors, delegates and visitors who attended the annual meetings of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. The visitors were all delighted with our fair forest city, looking so pretty in its spring dress. Its wide streets lined with maple trees, its well-kept lawns, parks and busy streets. We have over forty churches in the city, which is a good proportion for 35,000 inhabitants. Of these, four are Baptist—Talbot-street in the west, Adelaide-street in the east, Maitland-street in the north and Wortley-road in the south—these aggregate over 800 members. The largest numbers attended these meetings that has ever been known. There was no lack of heartiness and enthusiasm; the evening meetings were always crowded.

The retiring President, Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor of the Adelaide-street church of this city, one of our solid men, gave a sterling address on "The problem of increasing unbelief" as his last official act. Rev. Ira Smith, pastor of the Talbot-street church, in which the meetings were held, was elected President for this year. The election gave general satisfaction, as Bro. Smith is a deservedly popular man all through the denomination. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, of Hamilton, was elected First Vice President, and D. Bentley, Esq., of Montreal, Second Vice-President. Rev. D. M. Mitchell was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Two most helpful and enjoyable features of the Convention were, (a) The addresses at the devotional services with which each day's proceedings commenced on such subjects as "Jesus as a man of prayer," "Jesus dealing with individual souls," "Jesus our example in daily life" and "Jesus our king," etc. These were given by well-known men, fully able to deal with the subjects in a competent manner. (b) Expositions of the Epistles to the Colossians and Galatians at the close of the afternoon sessions by Prof. Farmer, of McMaster University, and Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A. of Hamilton, respectively.

Home and Foreign Missions each occupied a full day. Education, Grand Ligne, Manitoba, had half a day each; while the publication, church edifice and superannuated boards each had a place in part of a session.

The Home Mission report was mainly a statement of the "policy of the board." The board is determined to maintain occupied territory, to establish new interests, to give special aid in special cases, to guard against unwise use of funds, to measure one year's appropriations by the preceding year's income, to exercise care in recommending men for Home Mission pastorates, to employ students during the summer months, to encourage worthy young men to secure the best equipment for the ministry and to discourage premature ordinations. The report spoke gratefully of the aid of the women's boards both east and west. Four chapels were built and ten churches organized during the year. The Treasurer reported an income of \$24,780.74; an expenditure of \$27,421.49; leaving an over draft of \$2,640.75.

Foreign Missions showed a report full of encouragement. We have in our nine Teluga fields 1,914 villages, 1,357,000 people, 27 churches, 3,726 members, 11 ordained and 61 unordained native preachers, 5 colporteurs, 64 teachers, 25 Bible women and 478 were baptized last year. In the 90 Sunday-schools there are 150 teachers and 2,910 pupils. The reports from the fields spoke encouragingly of progress all along the line. Medical work under Dr. Smith and wife and Mrs. Chute, M.D., has reached 3,224 persons. The income for the year was \$27,215.68. The famine fund was \$3,160.34. Total, \$30,286.02. The expenditure has been fully met and the debt of \$6,079.11 was reduced by \$920.04. One excellent feature was the holding of 38 mission conferences within the bounds of the Convention. The report asked for two men to go out in the fall.

For some time past the advisability of commencing a mission in Bolivia has been before the board, and Mr. A. B. Reekie, a student of McMaster, has had the work on that field laid on his heart. About a year ago he visited the country to ascertain all he could as to the feasibility of the idea, and returned fully determined to go there for mission work. He has since then been ordained, has collected about half the amount required to sustain the mission for three years, was introduced to the Convention

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

dress on "The problem of increasing unbelief" as his last official act. Rev. Ira Smith, pastor of the Talbot-street church, in which the meetings were held, was elected President for this year. The election gave general satisfaction, as Bro. Smith is a deservedly popular man all through the denomination. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, of Hamilton, was elected First Vice President, and D. Bentley, Esq., of Montreal, Second Vice-President. Rev. D. M. Mitchell was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Two most helpful and enjoyable features of the Convention were, (a) The addresses at the devotional services with which each day's proceedings commenced on such subjects as "Jesus as a man of prayer," "Jesus dealing with individual souls," "Jesus our example in daily life" and "Jesus our king," etc. These were given by well-known men, fully able to deal with the subjects in a competent manner. (b) Expositions of the Epistles to the Colossians and Galatians at the close of the afternoon sessions by Prof. Farmer, of McMaster University, and Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A. of Hamilton, respectively.

Home and Foreign Missions each occupied a full day. Education, Grand Ligne, Manitoba, had half a day each; while the publication, church edifice and superannuated boards each had a place in part of a session.

The Home Mission report was mainly a statement of the "policy of the board." The board is determined to maintain occupied territory, to establish new interests, to give special aid in special cases, to guard against unwise use of funds, to measure one year's appropriations by the preceding year's income, to exercise care in recommending men for Home Mission pastorates, to employ students during the summer months, to encourage worthy young men to secure the best equipment for the ministry and to discourage premature ordinations. The report spoke gratefully of the aid of the women's boards both east and west. Four chapels were built and ten churches organized during the year. The Treasurer reported an income of \$24,780.74; an expenditure of \$27,421.49; leaving an over draft of \$2,640.75.

Foreign Missions showed a report full of encouragement. We have in our nine Teluga fields 1,914 villages, 1,357,000 people, 27 churches, 3,726 members, 11 ordained and 61 unordained native preachers, 5 colporteurs, 64 teachers, 25 Bible women and 478 were baptized last year. In the 90 Sunday-schools there are 150 teachers and 2,910 pupils. The reports from the fields spoke encouragingly of progress all along the line. Medical work under Dr. Smith and wife and Mrs. Chute, M.D., has reached 3,224 persons. The income for the year was \$27,215.68. The famine fund was \$3,160.34. Total, \$30,286.02. The expenditure has been fully met and the debt of \$6,079.11 was reduced by \$920.04. One excellent feature was the holding of 38 mission conferences within the bounds of the Convention. The report asked for two men to go out in the fall.

For some time past the advisability of commencing a mission in Bolivia has been before the board, and Mr. A. B. Reekie, a student of McMaster, has had the work on that field laid on his heart. About a year ago he visited the country to ascertain all he could as to the feasibility of the idea, and returned fully determined to go there for mission work. He has since then been ordained, has collected about half the amount required to sustain the mission for three years, was introduced to the Convention

A Perfect Infant Food

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

INFANT HEALTH'S BEST FRIEND.

BY CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK

and the work definitely taken up by the Convention, who instructed the Foreign Mission Board to send Bro. Reekie to Bolivia as their missionary as soon as sufficient funds were subscribed to sustain him for three years. Judging by the enthusiasm with which the matter was taken up, the amount will soon be forthcoming.

The work in Manitoba and the Northwest had a most able advocate in Rev. Alex. Grant, of Winnipeg, who swept all before him with contagious enthusiasm. The Indians in the Northwest are being evangelized by Mr. Van Tassel, at Portage La Prairie, by the heroic Henry Prince, the great Indian preacher. A young Indian is also being trained, and a lady has voluntarily taken up the work on one of the reserves. Scandinavian work is being pushed energetically in the city of Winnipeg, where fifty-four members last year raised \$418.37, and eighty miles further North is another church of twenty members with two Sunday-schools. Miss Priest is still representing Manitoba in India, and the support of Missionary J. E. Davis and wife. The whole question was thoroughly discussed, the Convention foregoing a pre-arranged picnic, and giving Saturday afternoon to the discussion of the Western work.

On the Sunday almost every pulpit in the city was supplied by Baptist preachers all of whom were heartily appreciated.

Sunday-school work occupied an afternoon most profitably, and the afternoon and evening of the last day were taken up with most hearty meetings in connection with the young people's work.

The week before the Convention the First church at Woodstock celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday with a series of most interesting meetings.

Not the least pleasing feature of the Convention was the visit of two eminent brethren from the States. Rev. Geo. Cooper D.D. of Richmond, Va., whose honored father was once pastor of the church in London where the meetings were being held, brought greetings from the Southern States Baptists which were most warmly received, and Rev. Thos. J. Villiers M. A., of Syracuse, New York, who gave a most eloquent and inspiring address at the Educational Platform meeting. These visits are always most highly appreciated by Canadian Baptists.

Rev. O. C. S. Wallace M. A., Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto has been honored with the degree of D.D. from Arcadia University, N. S., and that of L. L. D. from Mercer University, Georgia, U. S.

THOS. W. CHARLESWORTH.
London, Ont., June 16, 1897.

SONGS IN THE NIGHT.

BY REV. W. E. REYNOLDS.

In the night, when earthly treasure
When the coming of the morrow,
Long delayed, seems but to tarry,
That we may the longer carry
Burden that our poor hearts harry,
Then God giveth songs.

In the night, when deepest darkness
Rears upon our souls, and sadness
Edges complete, and not a ray
Of light betokens coming day
Which will our sadness take away,
Then God giveth songs.

In the night, when earthly treasure
We would pour out without measure,
If thereby the day of gladness
Could succeed the night of sadness,
Ere it drive our souls to madness,
Then God giveth songs.

Songs of quiet resignation,
Songs of loudest exultation,
Songs of cheerful, Christlike patience,
Songs of great, yes, full deliverance,
Songs that rise as fragrant incense,
Gives God in the night.

—Herald and Presbyter.

OUR PULPIT.

CHRISTIAN SOBRIETY.

BY ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D.

But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breast-plate of faith and love; and for a helmet, the hope of salvation.—1 Thess. 5:8.

The apostle has just been giving, with considerable detail and absolute certainty, the prediction of the day of the Lord, but it is very characteristic of his intense determination to set forth, prominently the practical side of all doctrinal truth, and he immediately passes to the consideration of the bearing of such a prospect upon present conduct. The text sums up his practical exhortations.

We have to note two or three points by way of explanation of its meaning. "Sober" here seems to be used in a figurative sense as other terms in the context are, such as "asleep" when applied to the Thessalonians, and "day." The full rendering of the second clause "since we are" is to be preferred to "who are." "The day" seems to mean simply the period of light, not "the day of the Lord" just spoken of.

So in my text there are, as I think, set forth very clearly three things: the great Christian duty of sobriety; the reason why it is incumbent upon Christians; and the means by which it can be accomplished. I ask your attention to these three points:

I. First of all, then, let me say a word or two about the great Christian duty of sobriety.

Now, I have already remarked that, as in the whole context, the expressions are figurative, so here we are not merely to think of the opposite of drunkenness, but we are to take the word as so often is taken in our common language, as figurative. Then the first and the main thought in the word is that of rigid control of self, leading to an equally rigid moderation in the enjoyment of external good. And so we come very nearly to the literal meaning of the word to begin with, for the indulgence, in one form of fleshly desire, which has absorbed to itself the name of "drunkenness," and thus is a testimony of England's besetting sin, is only one particular instance of a general vice, that of letting the flesh, in its coarser or in its more subtle and refined forms, dictate the new life and guide the conduct. And the first plain duty of all men who would live anything above a bestial life is self-control of the most rigid and continuous character.

I do not suppose that it is beneath the dignity of the pulpit, and I am quite sure it is not apart from the necessities of the pew, if I touch for one moment upon the lowest form of this sobriety

without which there is no genuine Christianity. A besetting sin of commercial communities, where men sometimes make money faster than they learn how to use it, and have only very limited means by which they can display the fact that they possess it, is senseless luxury, tasteless ostentation, a providing for the flesh, with its lusts and appetites. Go into the lower classes of our society and you will find there the proportion of the week's wages that is spent on mere pampering the body disgracefully high, in a very large number of cases. Come into the class above them, and you find people setting far too much store by external comforts, gratification of corporeal tastes and appetites. And I believe, in my heart, that there are few things which English society, not omitting the so-called Christian people of this land, needs more than to be brought back to the recognition of the nobleness of the ancient simplicity, and to learn that to provide for the flesh is to starve the spirit. Brethren, this is plain speaking, but it is not, I am sure, needless, in view of the habits and social customs of this day amongst us. "Let us, who are of the day, be sober," even in that most obvious, and, as it may seem, low sense of the word.

But then we must rise a little higher than that, and say that the same rigid self-control which we all know is necessary in regard to food and drink, has to be applied to all appetites and desires, and to all material good. We get all this wealth of satisfaction for our corporeal necessities from the good hand of our God upon us, for precisely the same reason that a wise commander serves out abundant rations to his soldiers when they are upon a hard march: "for strength, and not for drunkenness;" for effort, and not for indulgence; for conflicts, and not for sleepy filling ourselves full with these. "Set a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite," is the exhortation of the author of the Book of Proverbs, and we may apply it all round to our desires and needs, and to the satisfaction of them which God gives us day by day so richly. Keep them rigidly under, and remember that without sobriety there is no holiness, and without holiness there is no seeing the Lord, and without seeing the Lord there is no true blessedness and no true life.

But then let us rise a little higher still. The sobriety of my text is not merely control in regard to the more subtle satisfaction of desires after material good of any kind, but it is also the supremacy in our lives of a calm, reasonable judgment. We talk about men being "intoxicated" with success, or flattery, or with vanity, or with pride, and so on, in a variety of common expressions, all of which carry the same idea, that the man has lost his head, is swept away by emotion, or by circumstances, instead of being guided by a judicial estimate of facts. And so I would urge, as a thing to be cultivated consciously and continually, the subordination of emotion, feeling, sentiment, inclination, however pure, good, lofty these may be, to the calm of an arbitration of a throne and sovereign judgment. Christianity is the perfection of common sense. And common sense tells us that the place of emotions is down in the engine-room, finding power to drive the wheels; and that the place of judgment is on the bridge as captain, or with the hand upon the tiller. Unless a man orders himself by putting his heel upon mere feeling, even devout and religious, he will go all to wreck and ruin.

And then, still further, this

Christian sobriety consists in a sane estimate of things as they are. A tipsy man lives amidst hallucinations, illusions; and a great many of us see things through a kind of alcoholic mist; seeing what we want, and not recognizing hard, plain facts. And so we get all wrong. It is only a Christian man who "sees life steadily, and sees it whole," as one of our poets has told us in supreme good for mankind. For it is only he who sees both halves of the whole, in their due relation to one another. Do not be led away by hallucinations, illusions, but make sure that you have all the facts before you give due weight to them all. Sobriety of judgment, and a sane estimate of things as they are, and of consequences as they will be, is essential to all happy and noble living.

II. Now then, secondly, notice why such a temper becomes us.

The apostle not only says, as our English version makes him to say, "Let us, since we are of the day, be sober," etc. That is to say, he regards this temper of sobriety as the only one that corresponds to the facts of the case, and to the affinities of the Christian life. "We are of the day." I have explained that I think be means by that expression substantially the same as by his other expression, the children of the light.—Day is the period of light, and when he says, "we are of the day" he says, in other words, if a man be a true Christian, then all the affinities of his nature connect him with that which is light, whether we think of it as knowledge, or as purity, or as joy. "We are of the day," having nothing to do with the night or darkness. Well, then, says Paul, what sort of life will correspond to that fundamental relation? Since you belong to the day, what kind of people ought you to be? The consciousness of that relationship will deliver us from desires after lower and earthly delights, and they who know that they belong to the light will have no pleasure in the "unfruitful works of darkness."

If so, then this is a very solemn appeal to each of us professing Christians. What shall we say of the inconsistencies that we see all round us, and of which we have all our full share? We say that we belong to the light. Do we live in any way different, in the current of our desires, in the control that we exercise over ourselves, in the estimate that we have of what is true good to be aimed after and striven for—in any way different from the men round us, who by the hypothesis of our profession, belong to another order of things altogether! Oh! the condition of modern Christendom; the condition of professing Christian England, the condition of this congregation, the condition of each one of our own hearts, ought to put a very solemn weight into, and a very sharp edge and point upon this argumentation of the apostle. "Since we are of the day let us be sober."

III. And now, lastly, a word as to the method by which this sobriety may be won. The apostle, in this his earliest letter, blocks out, as it were, in rough, the first draft of a metaphor which often thereafter recurred to him, and which he presents more fully elaborated in almost the last of his letters, the Epistle to the Ephesians—that is the armour of the Christian soldier. And in this his first letter he, not only in my text, but in an earlier part of it, links together the three great Christian graces in the way which he afterward drew out so exquisitely in a later letter: faith, love, hope. But the variations of the metaphor here, as compared with the fuller exhibition

and elaboration of it in the Epistle to the Ephesians, warn us against over-curious translation of metaphor into doctrine, and show us how completely we are to regard it as figurative.

Note how he speaks here. "Putting on the breast-plate of faith and love." These two were, as it were, welded together, or, as you sometimes see in ancient specimens of suits of armour, the iron is inlaid with gold. The breast-plate is damascened with lovely patterns in enamel or precious metal, and beneath the beauty there lies the strength of the steel. So faith is, as it were, the underside, and on it is laid, with it there is fused together make the breast-plate of defense.

I need not spend time here in pointing out to you how each of these great cardinal Christian virtues has its own part to play in protecting a man's heart against temptations of the world. Faith, which lays hold on Jesus Christ, and brings over into our weakness his strength, and companions our solitude with the consciousness of his presence, and draws back the curtain which hangs between the blind world and the unseen beyond, and shows us the things that are unseen and eternal in their majesty, their infinity, their perfectness and their relation to this present, which they at once dwarf and magnify—that faith brings to the feeble heart a strength, and wraps round every spirit which is invested with it an impenetrable armour. The more we realize Christ's presence, the more resolutely we distrust ourselves, the more closely and clingingly we grasp his hand, the more certainly shall we be kept from the assaults of evil, and the more surely shall we be able to govern ourselves and live in sobriety.

There is nothing that so completely deadens desires after earthly good as the supreme setting of our affections on the things that are above. A lower or a higher cannot co-exist in the heart; and a new affection expels the meager and the lower, as many a man can tell on whose heart there has dawned some lofty and pure love of a noble woman, which has driven from it the whole rabble of lusts and evil desires. Love Christ, and the world loses its power upon us; love Christ, and we can govern ourselves.

And then, says the Apostle too, "for a helmet the hope of salvation." In the other edition of the metaphor of the Christian armour in the Epistle to the Ephesians it is salvation itself, and not the hope of it, which is set forth as the helmet. Hope is generally a very unsubstantial thing. But the Christian man's hope is solid enough to resist the sword of the enemy and to protect the head on which it rests. Nothing will so surely deaden our longings and desires after earth, and so surely give us the whip hand of our own lower nature, as a certainty for our future of that eternal and blessed rest at God's right hand. The soldier would fight all the better if, as is the case with the Christian soldier, he could go into battle knowing that he would come out victorious, and, taking off the

IVORY SOAP

99 ¹¹/₁₀₀ PURE.

There are a hundred imitations. They all lack the remarkable qualities of the genuine.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

helmet, would receive the laurel crown of victory. So, then, these three—faith, love that flows from it, and hope that springs from them both—are the defenses of the Christian life.

Now I want you to notice how religious emotions, then, have hard work to do in daily life, and are not merely intended for the solace of our souls, but to be formative influences in our character. So I come to you, Christian people with this question: Do your faith, love, hope, help you to make light of the world? Do they arm you against the assaults of temptation? If they do, well! If they do not, is it not time for you to fall down on your faces before our dear Lord and confess how imperfectly you have met his love, how little you have trusted his promises, how faint you have been in governing yourselves, and how defenseless before temptation?

Dear friends, not by efforts, but by putting on the armour, shall we be defended. There must be effort to do that. For just as the soldier has, day by day, to dress himself, putting on the armour of light, so have we to do. And if we wait, to accoutre ourselves, until the enemy is within the entrenchment, the chances are that we are wounded before we are girded with the armour. It is no time to begin to look for our arms when the rifle-bullets are rattling about us, but daily, habitually, with conscious effort directed thereto, it is for us, "since we are of the day," to put on the armour; and so, and only so, to become "sober."

BETHEL COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

On Sunday, June 6, Rev. G. L. Morrill, pastor of the First Baptist church, Owensboro, preached the commencement sermon at the Baptist church at 11 o'clock to an audience limited only by the capacity of the building.

Dr. Morrill's text was Luke 7:1, the story of the Centurion and the dying slave in Capernaum.

Not even a complete stenographic report could give a conception of this masterly sermon. It was a living, breathing thing. Men felt it. It will do good. It will be remembered in Russellville. One said it had "the smoothness of Isocrates, the weight of Demosthenes, the dignity of Thucydides, the sublimity of Plato," and that the speaker had "a tongue which exceeded the cataracts of the Nile in fluency." Dr. Morrill also preached at night and every seat was occupied.

Monday morning he addressed the students in the college chapel on some of the evils against which young men have to contend. We have heard nothing but kind words about Dr. Morrill and the addresses he has delivered, and he may be well assured that he will receive a warm welcome whenever he returns to Russellville.

WHO'S SHELLABERGER?

He's the Wire Press Man, of Atlanta, Ga., and the best and biggest looking in California for all purposes. Call him now. Write for it.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL

Bible Lessons, 1897.

THIRD QUARTER.

SUNDAY, JULY 4

FIRST CONVERTS IN EUROPE

Acts 16:9-15.

MOTTO TEXT.—"The entrance of thy words giveth light."—Psa. 119:130.

Paul and Silas were on a tour to the churches. "Now when they had gone through Phrygia and the region of Galatia."—Phrygia is a region north and east of Antioch in Pisidia; Galatia was east of that. Paul, in his epistle to the Galatians (4:13-15), makes an allusion to this trip. They were carrying the churches the decrees of the apostles and elders, which the churches were to obey.

"And were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia."—The province of Asia, not the continent. The capital city was Ephesus. The Holy Ghost being an absolute sovereign, was under no obligations to his creatures to give his reasons for this command. In various ways today, He forbids His people to work in ways which they desire, and shuts them out from places where they think they could do most good. It is for them to acquiesce, as did Paul, and to go resolutely and cheerfully to do the duty to which He opens the way.

"After they were come to Mysia."—A province on the Egean Sea. "They assayed to go into Bithynia, but the Spirit suffered them not."—Bithynia is northeast of Mysia. Again the Spirit forbade the carrying out of their plans, and led them on to the place where He had decreed they should go. They did not stop to preach at Mysia, but went on to Troas, a sea port from which many ships sailed to Europe.

"And a vision appeared to Paul in the night."—By visions was one of the ways by which the Holy Spirit made his will known. "There stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us."—The apostles knew that the Gospel was to be preached to the Gentiles; Peter's vision when called to Cornelius had taught them that. Macedonia lay north of Greece, Thessalonica being its chief city. It was brought into prominence by Philip and his son Alexander the Great.

"And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavoured to go into Macedonia."—Looked up a ship and made their arrangements. There had been three in the party before, Paul, Silas and Timothy. At Troas Luke joins them, as is shown by the pronoun. Others may have joined the party at the same time. It is conjectured that Luke was added to them because he was a physician, and Paul, who was feeble physically, needed his skill. That is probable, but is only a conjecture.

"Assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us to preach the Gospel unto them."—And going as swiftly as wind and water could carry them to obey the call. God has called us to preach the Gospel to the heathen. Is each one of us obeying that call promptly? All cannot go, but all can send preachers and send Bibles. And each one of us separately must give an account unto God hereafter.

"Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia."—They had a favourable breeze for sailing, and did not have to beat against the

wind. Samothracia is an island half-way between Troas and Neapolis. The latter was the sea port of Macedonia, to which they were going. The voyage from Troas to Neapolis, a distance of sixty-five miles, was made in two days.

"And from thence to Philippi, ten miles from Neapolis. It was built by Philip of Macedon, and named after himself. Augustus had made it a Roman colony. In a colony 'the inhabitants did not settle as they pleased, but were sent out by authority from Rome, marching to their destination like an army with banners, and produced when settled a miniature Rome.'"—Illustrator. There the little party remained for several days.

"And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a river side."—On Saturday the Jewish Sabbath. The river was the Gangos, a small stream near the city. Where the Jews were not sufficiently strong and numerous to have a synagogue they used to gather for their worship near a stream that they might have water for the ablutions connected with their worship. "Where prayer was wont to be made."—Probably an inclosed spot which the Jews had consecrated.

"And we sat down and spake unto the women, who resorted thither."—Lindsay says that the Emperor Claudius had banished the male Jews not only from Rome, but from the towns which were Roman colonies. Hence, the men had either been banished or feared to go openly to the place of prayer lest they might be banished. In the synagogues the preachers stood up when they read the Scriptures and sat down when they preached. Wherever Paul went he was in the habit of going to the places where his brethren of Israel worshiped and preaching the Gospel to the Jew first.

"A certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard us."—She was a proselyte to the Jewish religion, and was probably a widow, as wives in that day did not engage in business and travel abroad in other lands. The purple dyes of the Lydians were costly and celebrated. Lydia appears to have been a woman of wealth and at the head of a large establishment.

"Whose heart the Lord opened."—No sinner ever yet came to the Saviour unless the Father drew him. "And she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul."—She heeded and obeyed. We know that Paul preached to her repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. When first she heard of a Saviour who had died for her she believed in him. But she was before a pious woman, who was looking for the Jewish Messiah and trusting in the mercy of Jehovah, the Lord God of Hosts.

"And when she was baptized and her household."—Her assistants in her work as merchant, as well as her servants. She is thus spoken of as the head of the house, as she would not have been had she had a husband. It is doubtful whether she had any children at all, and not the slightest reason to think any of them were infants, even if she had children.

As soon as she was baptized she urged Paul and his companions to make their house a home. In this hospitality she has been followed by Christian women to this day.

STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Stanford was bright last week with the commencement exercises of Stanford Female College. On Sunday morning Rev. J. F.

VALUES OF VITAL INTEREST

To Those Who Appreciate Getting More Than Their Moneys Worth.

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Black Figured Brilliantine Dress Skirts—4 yards wide, lined with rustle cambric and bound with velvet—our price..... **\$1.50**

Ladies' Light Check Skirts, in very small combinations, made 4 yards wide, lined with best cambric and velvet bound—a splendid value..... **\$1.75**

Ladies' stylish Blue and White Check Dress Skirts, made the regulation 4 yards wide, the lining and binding of the best cambric and velvet, for..... **\$2.98**

Only a few left of the Royal Violet Dress Skirts, 4 yards wide, lined with rustle cambric and bound with velvet—a real \$6 bargain for..... **\$4.50**

Laces.

You will never buy them so cheap as you do now. French Val. Laces, 1 inch wide, 5c per yd, or 45¢ per dozen yards.

French Val. Laces, 1 1/4 inches wide, 6c per yd, or 60c per dozen yards.

Normandy Val. Laces, 1 1/4 inches wide, 4c per yd, or 40c per dozen yards.

Cream or White Oriental Net-top Laces, 3 inches wide—a great feature with us—only 5c per yard.

Our Ribbon Counter

Is always crowded, for 'tis here we do THE BUSINESS. We show all the leading fancies and plains. All-silk Satin Ribbons, in all colors, No. 16, 10c. See our special bargain in very wide fancies, extra heavy quality, exquisite colors and combinations, for trimming organdies and summer dresses, worth 60c per yard, our price 38c.

Ladies' Ties.

Those pretty Japanese Silk String Ties, in those small large patterns, regular price 25c each, our special price 10c each.

We still have about 20 doz pairs Ladies' Linen Cuffs that we will sell at that startling price of 5c.

Wash Dress Goods.

The largest assortment in Louisville. Three Big Bargains at 5c per yard.

No. 1—A line of Lappet Stripe Lawns, in light or dark colors—a bargain at 10c per yard.

No. 2—36 inch Grass Linon, in black stripes only, worth 12c per yard.

No. 3—Red Dotted Swiss, for ladies' and children's waists—only a limited number of yds.

We show a pretty line of Dimities, in wide grounds with delicate colored patterns, worth 10c per yard, our price..... **7c**

Beautiful Organdies, in light, dark and medium shades of pinks, blues, greens, the most popular shades, worth 17c, our price..... **10c**

Very fine Embroidered Mulls, in red only, with the large or small polka dots; this material looks like 35c goods; our price..... **15c**

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, with taped edges and in pretty designs—a curtain that gives perfect satisfaction, per pair..... **70c**

A splendid value in Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, double and twisted thread, taped edges, lovely patterns, per pair..... **\$1.00**

Nottingham or Fishnet Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, in both rich and dainty patterns, the newest figures, per pair..... **\$1.50**

A beautiful Bruss or Net Lace Curtain, 3 1/2 yards long, in those delicate small patterns, worth \$4.50 per pair..... **\$3.00**

Embroidery Flouncing.

We have a special bargain in beautiful Jaconet Flouncing, from 9 to 13 inches wide, especially for skirts, worth 35c per yard, for..... **19c**

Chamois Skins

For cleaning carriages, extra heavy and large, worth \$1.25, for..... **75c**

J. BACON and SONS,

425, 427, 429 East Market St., Above Preston,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MAIL ORDERS OUR SPECIALTY.

"FAITH OF BAPTISTS,"

BY T. T. EATON.

This book should be read by every one. Paper 15c; Cloth 25c. Special price in quantities. We can furnish any other book you may want. Write to us.

BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN.

Williams, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was greeted by a large congregation to hear the annual sermon to the faculty and students of the college. It was a sermon of great eloquence and power, and won the hearty endorsement and commendation of all who heard it.

On Wednesday the chapel and library were filled with visitors to the art exhibit and musical entertainment, who were greatly pleased with the progress of the students in music and art.

On Thursday evening occurred the annual concert in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, who listened with much pleasure to the varied and extensive programme.

Friday was Commencement Day. The occasion brought together a large assembly of the cultivated people of Stanford and vicinity, who came out to witness the "Essay Contest for the Walton Prize," and to attend the graduating exercises of the College. From first to last the occasion passed off delightfully.

—TO—
Chattanooga, Tenn.,

AND RETURN

\$6.35.

VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
AND
Queen & Crescent Route



TICKETS ON SALE
JULY 13, 14, 15.
LIMITED TO JULY 21.
RETURNING.

Final Limit of Tickets may be extended to August 15, 1897, by depositing ticket with Joint Agent Terminal Lines at Chattanooga on or before July 19th.

ACCOUNT

B. Y. P. U. CONVENTION.

The only line running through Sleeping Cars to Chattanooga is the Southern Railway. Leave Louisville 7:45 a. m. 7:35 p. m. Arr. Chattanooga 7:40 p. m. 6:00 a. m.

For tickets and information apply to any Ticket Agent Southern Railway. A. WHELDON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 216 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky. W. A. TULLIE, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C. WM. H. TAYLOR, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WESTERN RECORDER.

T. T. EATON, Editor.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

We had a pleasant trip to Jackson, Tenn., last week...

It was delightful to be the guest of Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Irby...

The Sunday-school Seminary, conducted by Dr. George H. Simmons...

This Sunday-school Seminary work is fulfilling the hopes of those who last year inaugurated it...

The brethren in Jackson are quite enthusiastic over the theological department...

As a sample of the notions of the "new theology" men, we mention Dr. Daniel Merriman's...

ology of his times, since, if he did, all his contemporaries would hold a theology which is the result of his thinking...

Every preacher should have a theology of course, but it should be the Biblical theology which belongs to all times...

The Evangelist (Baltimore) says: The following, from the London Freeman, shows there were Baptists in England before Bro. Whitsett's date...

There are now in England a good many Baptist churches which were organized before 1641...

In this book is a paper by Dr. Joseph Angus, perhaps the greatest living Baptist scholar...

He gives a list of 155 Baptists who lived in England before the close of the 17th century...

This Hand Book gives a list of all the Baptist churches now in existence in England...

in existence, which were organized before 1641, and which have survived all the vicissitudes of more than a quarter of a millennium...

H. A. B., reporting the recent Commencement of the Yale Divinity school, and speaking of Prof. Porter's discussion of Prof. Harnack's recent concessions to orthodoxy...

There was recently sent to a prominent Pedobaptist paper in the Northeast a question as to whether a certain young man should enter the ministry...

OUR neighbor, the Christian Observer, insists that it has more than once answered our question, "Would a church that ceased to observe baptism and the Lord's Supper, cease to be a church?"

It has put the seal of its disapproval upon the tendency of modern men to push themselves to the front in church affairs...

Now we submit that this is not an answer to our question at all. We did not ask whether a church must be sincere in order to be a church...

THE Herald and Presbyter thinks that all men will at some time become vegetarians, because it takes 23 acres of land to support one man on fresh meat...

COMMODORE Matthew F. Maury, one of the foremost men of science of the 19th century...

I have been blamed, by men of science, both in this country and in England, for quoting the Bible in confirmation of the doctrine of physical geography...

These noble words are worth preserving. And their distinguished author used the Bible in his investigations...

When men begin to look at the Bible as "literature" or as anything else except as the plain Word of God...

THE Baptist and Reflector nominates Little Rock as the place for the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1898...

It is manifest that the Congregationalist believes either the Bible does not teach in 1897 the same things it taught in 1832...

THE Herald and Presbyter thinks that all men will at some time become vegetarians, because it takes 23 acres of land to support one man on fresh meat...

Editorial Varieties.

"How old are you, grandpa?" asked a bright seven-year-old girl...

There are two kinds of heretics—those who are too lax and those who are too strict...

So it turns out that eight Episcopalian Bishops have approved of making Charles the 1st of England into a saint...

A body of Christian scientists in one of the cities have protested against their children being taught physiology as the text-books give it...

A speaker in a meeting in London held on long after his time was out, although he knew other speakers were to follow...

The Watchman says that the Arabs on the Nile had nothing but contempt for the negroes around them...

And now it turns out that the theory of evolution was started by Thomas M. B. C. in 1800 year old. Probably future researchers may find it older still...

Sunday desecration has fearfully prevailed in Chicago, and the papers are saying that the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday gave a great impetus to Sunday desecration...

The Baptist and Reflector nominates Little Rock as the place for the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1898...

Never did a pastor ever give a nobler, kinder or more considerate piece than does the pastor of Walnut-street church of this city...

Speaking of "the Whitsett question," the Christian Index says: "Our own impression is that the masses of the people are ready to astonish anybody that starts the 'fun again.'"

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia) speaks of baptism and the Lord's Supper as "the important and necessary sealing ordinance..."

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A LIFE STORY.

He is too young to know it now, But some day he will know.—Eugene Field.

Above her little mother's bed, With all a sufferer's grace, She smoothed the curls, shrouding head, And smoothed the fevered face.

"He does not know my love, my fears, My toll of heart and hand; But some day in the after-years, Some day he'll understand."

Some day he'll know I love him so, Some day he'll understand."

A wild lad plays his thoughtless part, As fits his childhood's lot, And tumbles on his mother's heart Ofttimes and knows it not.

He plays among his notes, makes Ner know his truest friend; His mother sighs, as still she waits, "Some day he'll comprehend."

The day will be When he will see; Some day he'll understand."

—The Watchman.

THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION.

BY EMMA LOUISE HAUCK.

The Grand Central depot, or at least one portion of it, was crowded with people; and each individual (man, woman or child) was eagerly craning his or her neck to see what was going on in the very center of the collected crowd.

"A fight!" obligingly suggested some one, and necks were craned and ribs showed more vigorously than ever.

A policeman appeared on the scene of action, and with all the glory attached to a blue coat and brass buttons, partially dispersed the crowd—the outside circle of which had not been able to get in to see the cause of all the commotion.

The battered remains of two belated spirits were surely the least that could be looked for, and blood gashed might in justice be expected; and yet—only a very small boy and a very large portmanteau guarded by the policeman and the ticket puncher, were what appeared before the disappointed people, and this, too, after fifteen minutes of standing on tiptoes, not to mention other people's toes.

The crowd, however, lingered curiously, though with less apparent interest than when a fight was supposed to be in progress.

"Where did you come from?" the ticket puncher was saying in a loud voice. "Where did you come from? Whose bag is that? What's your name? Who left you?" continued the self-appointed inquirer, still in the same voice, the only one who was not frighening the child and making it cry the more bitterly.

Men and women were "gaping" at the scene in a sort of helpless state, watching the man and the child, which kept increasing in proportion to the questions still being asked by the ticket-puncher.

Slowly, but surely, the curious crowd parted as the quiet but persistent efforts of a slight, frail-looking woman, who, in the most dignified and courteous manner possible, made her way to the side of the child. Taking him by the hand, she stooped and whispered soft words of comfort to him; then led him to a seat a little distance away. Nor did she move from his side until the return of his mother who had left him for a few moments, believing him perfectly safe, not having calculated on the officiousness of the railroad official.

Truly, only a womanly woman would have had courage and strength of character enough to face such a crowd of people simply to help an unknown child out of his "peck" and trouble. Only a womanly woman would have done this; any other would not have taken the trouble, even had she thought of it.

"The drying up of a single leaf has more Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore." —Byron.

Another instance of real pluck and kindness was shown by a friend, who is very fond of animals.

She was walking along one of New York's crowded streets in the lower part of the city near the ferries, when her attention was attracted by the sound of a man's voice in anger, and the merciless whip whirling through the air.

"That driver, rough and dirty, was belaboring his poor beast, who had grown too confused to know what to do, whether to stand still or to move on."

"Why don't you get down and lead your horse a few steps?" said my friend to the driver. "You have beaten him so much that he does not know what you want him to do!"

The driver looked at her blankly for a moment, trying to gather his senses

for a good return. Would it be better to answer her impudently and insultingly?

Fortunately for her, he was an Irishman, and Irish gallantry came to the fore. "An' shure, miss," said he, "if yez mud walk in front o' him he'd follow yez up to Harlem!" And he stopped beating the horse to laugh at his own words.

"Such incidents as these may seem trifling, but they show, nevertheless, true courage and Christian kindness.

It costs nothing to be sympathetic, if you keep your sympathies to yourself; but it may cost more than a little inconvenience, if not worse, to have the courage of your convictions, and give what help and sympathy you can, regardless of annoyance and pain to yourself.

How many of us, I wonder, are found wanting in these kindly, thoughtful, unselfish deeds of life?

Sweet promptings unto kindest deeds, Were in her very look. —Whittier.

Not "sweet promptings" alone, which come to most of us, but "sweet promptings unto kindest deeds."

Not convictions that only tell us what we ought to do, but the courage of such convictions which makes us conquer the fear of what others may say and fear of personal inconvenience and pain—the courage of our convictions which makes us do the duty of the moment, however disagreeable or trying that duty may happen to be.—New York Observer.

A GREAT ANIMAL MANAGER.

The greatest triumph won by Mr. Bartlett during the early days of his stewardship (of the London Zoo) was the successful rearing of the young hippopotamus in 1872. This was not the only success of the manager, but the calves born in 1870 and 1871 both died. In the society's report for 1872 it was stated that "arrangements had been made that in the event of a third interesting occurrence of the kind taking place the young one may be removed and brought up by hand." The interesting event did take place, and Mr. Bartlett received the society's silver medal "as an acknowledgment of his good care and attention to this occasion, and of the services he has rendered generally to the society." The mamma hippopotamus brought up the young one herself, though Mr. Bartlett was fully prepared to take it up by hand. But this was a credit to our Zoo, for the Dutch hippopotamus, which had a young one, had to hand it over to a nurse.

The series of "historical monkeys" kept at the Zoo began with "Boe," a chimpanzee, which the architect of the new monkey-house enabled to be kept alive for some time. Frank Buckland's description of his management by Mr. Bartlett gives an insight into the care and resources in dealing with different animals. The big ape needed exercise. This he obtained by being allowed the run of the large monkey-house—instead of remaining in a side cage as the "felicious" can do. He knew he would be caught and put back into his own room at this hour, the ape used to climb up on to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down. He's coming out! he's coming out!" Mr. Bartlett appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice. This is Mr. Frank Buckland's account of the daily proce-

dures of the "felicious" can do. He knew he would be caught and put back into his own room at this hour, the ape used to climb up on to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down. He's coming out! he's coming out!" Mr. Bartlett appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice. This is Mr. Frank Buckland's account of the daily proce-

dures of the "felicious" can do. He knew he would be caught and put back into his own room at this hour, the ape used to climb up on to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down. He's coming out! he's coming out!" Mr. Bartlett appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice. This is Mr. Frank Buckland's account of the daily proce-

dures of the "felicious" can do. He knew he would be caught and put back into his own room at this hour, the ape used to climb up on to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down. He's coming out! he's coming out!" Mr. Bartlett appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice. This is Mr. Frank Buckland's account of the daily proce-

dures of the "felicious" can do. He knew he would be caught and put back into his own room at this hour, the ape used to climb up on to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down. He's coming out! he's coming out!" Mr. Bartlett appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice. This is Mr. Frank Buckland's account of the daily proce-

dures of the "felicious" can do. He knew he would be caught and put back into his own room at this hour, the ape used to climb up on to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down. He's coming out! he's coming out!" Mr. Bartlett appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice. This is Mr. Frank Buckland's account of the daily proce-

WHAT TABBY DID.

BY AUNTIE BETH.

Tabby was a very motherly old cat. But that was nothing wonderful, because Tabby really had been the mother of quite a number of little gray kittens, and her fond she was of her soft little babies.

Jennie was always high glee when she found there were two little kittens in the cellar, and she never pecked away from them. Every little while the child would come to the kitchen door and disappear down the stairs, and gentle, crooning sounds would come floating back to the kitchen as Jennie purred, and cuddled Tabby's milks and milkers.

"Tabby doesn't like to have her children handled," said Jennie's mamma; "if you notice them too much, the first thing you'll know, they'll disappear."

"What'll happen?" asked Jennie in a surprised voice.

"Tabby will carry them away somewhere and hide them," said mamma. "It isn't good for kittens to be handled much, and you know, if you wanted to know it, and even a pussy mamma won't let her little ones be injured if she can help it."

But Jennie couldn't quite believe this. Of course, mamma knew about things, but now she remembered that mamma had said just this before when the gray babies were in the cellar, and she had been almost afraid then to take them up, but Tabby never had taken them away, not at all.

Jennie was too young to reason the matter out, and see that because she had seldom disturbed the kittens Tabby had not been afraid of her harming them. She had only been afraid to trouble either Tabby or these new little mice, but in her heart she resolved to have considerable fun with them. So day after day she made several calls to the wide wooden box, where in their dark beds she found the creatures were beginning to creep about.

One day Jennie took first one, then another, and tossed them up a little way. She was very sure not to let them fall, but Tabby did like such sports all. She rubbed against Jennie, looked up in her face with very eager eyes, and mewed and mewed, trying her best to say: "You shouldn't toss my pretty kittens that way, it isn't good for them. I want you to put them down and let me get them all quiet, as such little, young things should be."

But Jennie took no notice of poor Tabby, and after tossing the kittens a little while, she gathered them all into her arms. "I want you to put them down to show Carrie White how pretty they were. She heard her little friend's voice in the sitting-room, and wanted her to see what a cunning family was living."

"Oh, may I have one," asked Carrie, "when they get old enough to give away?"

Jennie said yes, she thought she could. "Mamma gave away the last ones," she said; "but I'm going to keep this beautiful little fellow with the white feet, if you want it."

The next morning after school, down ran Jennie, and she went just at the last minute, and w'd no end of a job stowin' it away, and that run us late o' startin'; so that, altogether, the cap'n's war'n in the sweetest temper in the world, nor the mate neither; as for the chief-engineer, he was an easy-going sort of a chap, as nothing on earth could put out. But on the mornin' of the third day out from Liverpool, he come down to me in a precious hurry, lookin' as if somethin' had put him out pretty considerably.

"Tom," says he, "what'd ye think! Bless if we ain't found a stow-away. (That's the name, you know, sir, as we give the chaps as hides themselves aboard, without our seein' 'em, and their names carried out unbeknown to every body.)"

"The 'tweeny you have!" says I. "Who is he, and where did you find him?"

"Well, we found him stowin' away among the coals for'ard; and ten to one we'd never ha' twigged him at all, if the skipper's dog hadn't sniffed him."

(Continued on stowaway page.)

my kittens have been handled all they're goin' to be for one while. 'I'll look out for that."

When Jennie really went crying to her mother, she said: "I was afraid my little girl was mistaking Tabby unsteady. Now you see she has done just what I said she would if you played with the kittens too freely. But you needn't worry," she added, cheerily. "Tabby won't be able to keep them hidden very long for there'll soon be jumping about for themselves."

"That didn't comfort Jennie, and the little girl looked so sober and unhappy when play-time came that kind-hearted mother said:

"Or, now don't be grievin' for them bits o' things. Jes' yez watch Tab herself, an' w'en the goes anakin' off yer all, like, as though she wer' half asleep, jes' yez be followin' her, an' fring thing yez know, she'll slip into some sly place, an' ther'll be the whole kits o' kits right before yez."

Jennie had to laugh at Bridget's droll speech, but she made up her mind to follow her mamma. For two days Jennie watched Tabby every moment she could spare. Whenever pussy got up Jennie would follow softly, there was no deceiving her sharp ears. After going a few steps Tabby would turn around in the most provoking manner, as much as to say, "Well, where next?" And at the end of the second day Jennie was completely discouraged.

"I sha'n't try to find them any more," she said; "and naughty Tab has spoiled all my fun, 'cause when her three little babies are found agin' they'll be most as big as Tab herself, and I sha'n't want to play with them; I know."

The next day when Jennie wondered how she was going to amuse herself. Then, to her delight, Carrie White and her brother Fred came from their home opposite to play with her, and mamma said that as Fred wanted to follow her cavalier, he might as well call on the two little ladies, he might take grandpa's old sofa flat Grand Army hat that was in the attic.

Up went Jennie for the hat. The next moment such squeals and giggles came from upstairs, with cries "O Carrie! O Fred! do come up here!" that the brother and sister ran quickly to see what they could mean.

There in the crow's of the old hat were the little kittens curled up fast asleep.

"Oh, now don't let Tabby know you've seen them, or whikee they'll go somewhere else," said Fred. "We'll follow them. By the way, how do you know Tab doesn't know we've found her out?"

"Next time my mother tells me anything I shall just believe ev'ry word she says," declared Jennie.

"Mothers always know things," said Fred in an off-hand way. "I'll bet you know as much or a little bit better than my mother, without getting into a precious scrape and speelin' what a little gem I'd made of myself."

"As a little gem, I don't know," mamma, how do you know that it hurts her kittens to be handled? And what teaches her to hide them in such ways just as if she thanked it all out?"

"My dear little girl, who teaches the birds to build their nests? Who teaches them to get worms and crumbs to feed their young?"

"It will be God," said Jennie.

"Well, then, who teaches Tabby to look out for her cunning babies or not harmed?"

"It's God again. Isn't he good?"—Watchman.

THE LITTLE STOW-AWAY.

"Would you like to hear it?" I eagerly assent; and the narrator, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, folds his brawny arms upon the top of the wall, and commences as follows:

"Bout three years ago, after I got this birth as I'm in now, I was second engineer aboard a Liverpool steamer bound for New York. There'd been a run of extra cargo on to us just at the last minute, and w'd no end of a job stowin' it away, and that run us late o' startin'; so that, altogether, the cap'n's war'n in the sweetest temper in the world, nor the mate neither; as for the chief-engineer, he was an easy-going sort of a chap, as nothing on earth could put out. But on the mornin' of the third day out from Liverpool, he come down to me in a precious hurry, lookin' as if somethin' had put him out pretty considerably."

"Tom," says he, "what'd ye think! Bless if we ain't found a stow-away. (That's the name, you know, sir, as we give the chaps as hides themselves aboard, without our seein' 'em, and their names carried out unbeknown to every body.)"

"The 'tweeny you have!" says I. "Who is he, and where did you find him?"

"Well, we found him stowin' away among the coals for'ard; and ten to one we'd never ha' twigged him at all, if the skipper's dog hadn't sniffed him."

(Continued on stowaway page.)



The man who awakes from a deep sleep, just in the way of the blow of an assassin, who, knife in hand, is proceeding to drive it into his heart, has had a narrow escape. There are thousands of grateful men who have aroused themselves from the lethargy of recklessness and neglect, just in time to ward off the deadly assault of that dread enemy of mankind consumption.

The weapon with which these men have successfully combated this grim destroyer has been Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only known medicine that will prevent and cure consumption. Taken in time, it will always ward off this deadly enemy. It is a powerful purifier of the system, and it cures all diseases of the lungs, building up new, healthy tissues and driving out all diseased germs. It corrects all stomach and digestive troubles, invigorates the liver and makes the appetite keen and hearty. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. There is nothing else "just as good" as the druggist who says so is untruthful.

"I was a sufferer for five or six years from indigestion, poor stomach, and constant headaches. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. B. C. I tried several of our best physicians and failed. I was then advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I commenced on the 28th September, 1894, to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It was the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. There is nothing else "just as good" as the druggist who says so is untruthful.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure that disease-producing disorder, constipation. They never fail. They never give. Druggists sell them.

Special to Readers of WESTERN RECORDER. Send this "ad" and 10c in stamps and we will give you a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. There is nothing else "just as good" as the druggist who says so is untruthful.

TEASER'S PILLS AND SYRUP. The Most Successful Remedy of Europe, for ANEMIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, ETC. None genuine unless name "BLANCARD'S" and "DRUGGISTS" are on wrapper. U.S. Agents for U.S.

STEEL WELT PICKET LAWY FENCE. Best Fence and Rail, Hightstown, Strongest, most Durable and Cheapest, for Yearly Economy and Great Profit. Best Quality and Greatest Variety in existence. Also, Chain Link and Galvanized Fence. We Pay the Freight, Catalogue Free.

K. L. SHELLBARGER, ATLANTA, GA.

B. & O. S-W. R. R.

City office southeast corner Fourth and Main. Trains marked "daily" except Sunday—unmarked are daily. Depot, Seventh and River.

CINCINNATI AND THE EAST; ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Table with columns: LEAVE, No. 30, No. 16, No. 18. Rows: Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston.

Trains No. 16 and 18 have elegant Pullman parlor car to Cincinnati, and Pullman drawing-room car to St. Louis. Trains No. 30 and 18 are through trains without change. Train No. 30 has sleeper to Cincinnati open at 9 pm to receive passengers.

Table with columns: LEAVE, No. 30, No. 16, No. 18. Rows: Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston.

Trains No. 16 and 18 have elegant Pullman parlor car to Cincinnati, and Pullman drawing-room car to St. Louis. Trains No. 30 and 18 are through trains without change. Train No. 30 has sleeper to Cincinnati open at 9 pm to receive passengers.

TRAINS ARRIVE. From East: 7:30am 10:00am 6:00pm 10:00pm. From West: 11:00am 1:00pm 7:00pm 9:00pm.

Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia.



It reaches the thirsty spot

It is a delicious beverage in making liquid containing grape juice in its natural state.

It puts the warmth of spring sunshine into the veins of old age.

It imparts the rosy glow of health to the pallid cheeks of the invalid.

It "takes down" a weak stomach when nothing else will.

It is the richest, fruitiest, most healthful table beverage—better beyond comparison than tea or coffee—ask your doctor.

It is the ideal "fruit of the vine" for Communion service.

Welch's Grape Juice

Look for name on label. It is made from choice Concord grapes. Absolutely pure—no alcohol, clear color, full grape flavor. All high-class dealers sell it. Five bottles in a "Young Blood" bottle. Send one in stamps for a sample pint bottle. We pay express and tell you how to get the most of it.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
Vineyard, N. J. — and — Watkins, N. Y.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of Hires Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES

Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, a package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

CHARMS MEDALS BADGES BUTTONS

for Schools, Colleges, Lodges, Societies, or Individuals. Send for our latest catalogue of these articles and you may see what you want. C. F. Barnes & Bro 501 E. Market, Louisville, Ky. This firm is reliable.—Western Recorder.

GERMAN BANK,

FIFTH & MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000
RESERVE \$200,000

General Banking & Savings Bank

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

P. VIGLINI, President.

Sunday Schools

need roll books, class books, envelopes, supplies of all kinds. You can get anything you want from

Baptist Book Concern,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Best Quality Paper, Stationery, Etc.

at

out and began barkin'. Such a nice little mite as he is, too! I could have most put him in my baby-pouch, but little buggers like that looks to be a good plenty no for all that.

"I didn't wait to hear no more, but up on deck like a sky-rocket; and there I did see a sight, and no mistake. Every man-jack-o' the crew, and what few passengers we had aboard, was all in a ring on the fore-castle, and in the middle was the fast-mate, looking as black as thunder. Right in front of him, lookin' a reg'lar mite among them big fellows, was a little bit o' a lad not a year old—ragged as a scrub-oak, but with bright, curly hair, and a bonnie little face o' his own, if it hadn't been so woful thin and pale. But, bless your soul to see the way that little chap held his head up, and looked about him, you'd ha' thought the whole ship belonged to him. The mate was a great hulkin' black-beard-ed fellow, with a look that 'ud a frightened a horse, and a voice fit to make one jump through a key-hole; but the rodded-up warr'n't his aspect—the boy stood straight up, and looked him full in the face with them bright, clear eyes o' his'n, for all the world like he was Prince Halfred himself. Folk did say afterwards—lowering his voice to a whisper—"as how he come'd o' better blood nor what he seemed; and, for my part, I'm rath'er o' that way 'thinkin' myself; for I never yet see'd a common street Arab—as they call them now—carry it off like him. You might ha' hooded a man down, as the mate spoke.

"Well, you young whelp," says he, in his grimmest voice, 'what's brought you here?"

"It was my step-father as done it," says the boy, in a weak, little voice, "and he's as good as dead."

"Father's as good as dead, and mother's married again, and my new father says as how he won't have no brats about eatin' up his wages; and he stowed me away when nobody warn't lookin', and guv me money for me golfer for a day or two till I got to sea. He says I'm to go to Aunt Jane, at Halifax; and here's her address." And with that he slips his hand into the breast of his shirt, and out with a scrap o' paper, awful dirty and crumpled up, but with the address on it, right enough.

"We all believed every word on't, even without the paper; for his look, and his voice, and the way he spoke, was enough to show that there warn't a whisp'r o' lying in his whole skin. But the mate didn't seem to swallow the yarn at all; he only shrugged his shoulders with a kind o' grin, as much as to say, 'I'm too old a bird to be caught by that kind o' chaff; and then he said to him, 'Look here, my lad, that's all very fine, but it won't do here—some o' these men o' mine are in the secret, and I mean to have it out o' 'em. Now, you just point out the man as stowed you away and fed you, this very minute; if you don't, it'll be the worse for you."

"The boy looked up in his bright, fearless way (I did my heart good to look at him, the brave little chap) and said, quietly, 'I've told you the truth; I ain't got no more to say.'

"The mate says nothin', but looks at him for a minute, as if he'd seen clear through him; and then he faced round to the men, looking blacker than ever. 'Reeve a rope to the yard!' he sings out, loud enough to raise the dead, 'fast now!'

"The men all looked at each other, as much as to say, 'What on earth's a-comin' now?' But aboard ship, o' course, when you're told to do a thing, you've got to do it; so the rope was rove in a jiffy.

"Now, my lad," says the mate, in a hard, voice that made every word feel like fittin' a stone into a wall, 'you see that 'ere rope? Well, I'll give you ten minutes to confess; and if you don't tell the truth afore the time's up, I'll hang you like a dog!'

"The crew all stared at one another as if they couldn't believe their ears, (I didn't believe mine, I can tell you), and then a low growl went among 'em like a wild beast waking out of a nap.

"Silence, there!' shouts the mate, in a voice like a sledge-hammer. 'Stand by to run for't!' as he held the noose ready to put it round the boy's neck. The little feller never flinched a bit; but there was some among the sailors (big, strong chaps, as could a feller an ox) as took like leaves in the wind. As for me, I be-thought myself o' my little curly-haired lad at home, and how it 'ud be if any one was to go for to hang him; and at the very thought on't I tingled all over, and my fingers clinched their-selves as if they was a grippin' somebody's throat. I clutched hold o' a hand-spike, and held it behind my back, all ready.

"Tom," whispers the chief engineer to me, 'd'ye think he really means to do it?'

"I don't know," says I, through my teeth; 'but if he does, he shall go first, if I swing's for it!'

"I've been in many an ugly scrape in my time, but I never felt 'arf as bad as I did then. Every minute seemed as

THERE is a right way to paint and a wrong way. The right way is to have the best paint—Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Linseed Oil—applied by a practical painter. The wrong way is to get some mixture about which you know nothing and apply it yourself or have some inexperienced, irresponsible person do it.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Color, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free. Also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

ARMITAGE & McLELLY	Pittsburgh
BEYER-BAYNARD	Chicago
DAVIS-CHEMICAL	St. Louis
FARRINGTON	Pittsburgh
ANCHOR	Chattanooga
ECLESTY	Pittsburgh
ATLANTIC	
BRADLEY	
BROOKLYN	New York
JEWETT	
WALTER	
UNION	
SOUTHERN	Chicago
SHIPMAN	
COLLIER	
MISSOURI	St. Louis
RED LEAD	
SOUTHERN	
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROOKS	Philadelphia
MORLEY	Cleveland
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORBELL	Detroit
KEEFEY	Louisville

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS.

Direct from Factory at Wholesale Prices. 50 per cent. saved. Guaranteed two years. Write at once for new beautifully illustrated 200 page Catalogue showing latest styles in large variety. From a \$10 cart to the most stylish carriage. Prices in plain figures. Testimonials from every state. Highest awards at World's Fair and All-World Exposition.

Wrighton-day, Octagon Free. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., 251 East Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT

For electric, gas or oil, give the most powerful, the cheapest and best light known for Churches, Schools, Halls and Public Buildings. Send size of room. Book every state. Highest awards at World's Fair and All-World Exposition.

1, P. P. Miller, 523 Pearl St., New York.

THE

Leading Commentary

An old one which is ever new, and a new edition which takes the lead.

WHY?

1. It is nicely bound in maroon cloth.
2. It contains all of the original illustrations.
3. It gives all of the foot-notes
4. It is handy size for study or constant reading.
5. It is entirely new.
6. It is printed on good paper.
7. Last, but by no means least, it is cheaper than any other 5 or 6 volume edition published.

6 Vols ONLY \$7.20 Cloth

Just from the press. All preachers and Bible students should have **MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY**. It is more widely used and highly recommended than any other commentary ever published.

Send us \$7.20 and get what you have long needed and wanted. It is so cheap now you can't afford to go longer without it. Cut out this order blank and send it with \$7.20 and we will send you this new edition of Matthew Henry's Commentary.

BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN, Louisville, Ky.

Please find enclosed seven dollars and twenty cents (\$7.20) for which send me your new six volume edition of **Matthew Henry's Commentary** bound in maroon cloth.

Yours truly,

BAPTIST - BOOK - CONCERN,
PUBLISHERS,
807 West Jefferson St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE, VA.

This well-known institution, ripe in years and experience, is for the extensive use of young women. Here the female mind and body are given the careful attention and development they require and a high standard of school work. It has always elicited the highest commendation and its many years of work, well done, should command the attention of all who are considering a place of education for their own daughters or young women under their guardianship. The course of study and discipline at Hollins Institute have attracted the attention of the public and are given the judgment of the institution recognize that these demands are in keeping with scholarship and a high standard of morality, for both of which this school is eminently noted. There is no other school in this country offering better facilities, giving higher training and having more accomplished instructors than Hollins Institute.

A SOLEMN PROTEST.

BY BEN M. BOGARD.

The Baptist Teacher of our Northern brethren says in the February issue, on page 94: "The first evangelistic work outside of Jerusalem was in Samaria. It was undertaken by a deacon. He was only a deacon, but he could preach Christ, and that is the only kind of preaching that counts. He had no Missionary Board back of him. Single handed and alone, he opened up a Gospel campaign in Samaria and waked up the whole city. Wonderful is it how much can be accomplished by one live man who is awakened and tremendously in earnest."

We wish to enter our solemn protest against the above statement. It is true that Philip did as he is here represented, and it is true that the Lord set his seal on his work by bestowing the Holy Spirit and giving him even miraculous power, but such work as Philip did should not be encouraged. Besides this, it is a statement is made that a missionary did good Gospel work with the Lord's blessing constantly upon him, and yet there was "no board back of him." I object to such a statement being made in our denominational literature for the following reasons, which will commend themselves to every thinking man whose ideas are made for him by the decisions of the Southern Baptist Convention:

1. I object to Philip's work first because he was an independent missionary, and was not "responsible to the denomination." "The denomination had a right to know what sort of missionaries were in the field" in apostolic times as well as in the time of the Southern Baptist Convention. It matters not about God's approval, it matters not how many converts he made, he was not "responsible to the denomination," and therefore he must not be recognized.

2. I object to such work as Philip did because such work "tends to disorganization." He "had no board back of him," and every man should be ostracized who works without "a board back of him." Of course our Lord, seeing the great need of boards, organized plenty of them before he left the earth, and commissioned the churches to organize still others after his ascension; for proof of which see the fourth chapter of Jude and ninety-sixth verse. Philip, therefore, had no excuse, and Luke ought not to have recorded his work along with the other missionaries. It is true Luke was inspired to write the Acts, but inspiration or no inspiration, the report of Philip's work should not have been received. Luke ought to have put himself into harmony with the Southern Baptist Convention by refusing to receive the report of any work that was done without "a board back of it."

3. I object to the record being made in the same connection in Acts 8:14, 17, which informs us that the Pastors' Conference of Jerusalem (the apostles) received the report of Philip's work and was glad he had done it, and, moreover, sent Peter and John to assist him in the great work. Luke ought to have known better than to have made any such record. The apostles ought to have known that such work "tends to disorganization," and Philip went out with "no board back of him," and, therefore, was "not responsible to the denomination." What a pity that such a thing has gone to record, and would not the "denomination" have been saved a great deal of inconvenience if the apostolic Christians had not set such an unwise precedent? Let

us hope, however, that with wise and strong central organization we may overcome the bad influence of apostolic precedent.

4. I object to such work because it is contrary to the policy of the Southern Baptist Convention. I think everything that is done ought to be under the control of the Convention. Our young people's societies and women's societies ought to be "auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention." The mission work ought all to be under the boards of the Convention. The Sunday-schools should be the same way, and the schools and societies ought to observe all the "days" set apart for special collections and services. The Southern Baptist Convention is the thing to go by, and not the Bible or old foggy apostolic precedent. Seriously, brethren, are we not in great danger of losing sight of the Holy Spirit as we go on organizing? There was a great deal of work done in apostolic times which would now be ruled out if put to a vote in our general gatherings. It is a sad state of affairs when our leading newspapers rule out all articles not in accord with the accepted views of the editor or the Convention. Baptists have always prospered by open discussion. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians have splendid organizations, but have failed to reach the people. The Baptists have been wonderfully successful without much organization. Let us be careful about departing from New Testament simplicity which knew of no organization except a local congregation, and no leader except the Holy Spirit, with no rules except the Bible. We are beginning to call such work as Paul, Peter, Philip and John did irregular, and some D.D.'s claim that it is "anarchy," "disintegration," "kicking and splitting," "disorganizing," etc.

Brethren, our Lord said: "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another." Charleston, Mo.

[It is needless to say the RECORDER does not agree with our witty brother, but we can enjoy a neat thing even when it is at our own expense.—Ed.]

I SHOULD BE SORRY for any reader of the WESTERN RECORDER to think that I consider "little heresies" a matter of small importance, as the Seminary news item in a recent issue of the paper might seem to imply. I do not think it possible for a man to hold or teach an error without serious harm to himself and others. What I meant to impress upon the students was the supreme and exclusive importance of the truth, and the certainty of truth's triumph over error. In this sense alone we are not to be afraid of heresies great or little. We are to contend against them courageously with the assurance of victory.

ALBERT H. NEWMAN.

TEN MILE STAND, TENN.

WESTERN RECORDER: Will you permit a Hard Shell Baptist to advise all writers of the RECORDER to preserve a pure speech when they quote, or attempt to quote Scripture. "Ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." Jude 3rd verse. Usually written or quoted: "Ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once, 'for all,' delivered unto the saints."

Of course all ought to know that "for all" are added words. Rev. 22:18. "If any man shall add unto these things." Once more: "Doctrine" is a word often found in the Scriptures. But when it occurs in the Bible in the

plural it is not "the Doctrine of Christ." 2 Jno. 9:10. It is then of the devil, 1 Tim. 4:1, or of men, Matt. 15:9, Mark 7:7, Col 2:22, or strange doctrines Heb 13:6. If we must have the plural use Heb. 6:1. Therefore leaving the principles of the Doctrine of Christ.

J. B. McCALLON.

[The original Greek means "once for all" which is the reason that the words are so quoted: Hence there is no adding to the words of Revelation in this instance. Ed.]

In the Courier-Journal of the 23d, Rev. Dr. Carter Helm Jones characterizes the recent General Association of Kentucky, in their disposal of the Whitsett matter, as being actuated by "the inquisitorial spirit of the middle ages," "emi-sarise," and "heresy hunters." Well, how can Kentucky Baptists survive such strictures? It is a good thing there is no law that compels a man who has made a mistake in moving into Kentucky to move out of it.

W. P. H.

BETHEL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The week was ushered in by the joint debate on Friday night, June 4th, between selected champions of the literary societies. Mr. J. A. McCord, of Christian county, won the debater's medal in the discussion of the resolution that "The Demagogue is a less dangerous foe to our country than the Capitalist."

The Commencement Sermon on Sunday morning was well received, and the preacher, Rev. G. L. Morrill, of Owensboro, made a fine impression on our people.

The Alumni Address, by Rev. Weston Bruner, of Baltimore, and the Literary Address, by Prof. J. P. Fruit, were largely attended and warmly applauded.

The senior class delivered their orations on Wednesday in competition for Orator's Medal, which was awarded to Mr. L. Truman, of Owensboro, Ky. The Juniors were represented Wednesday night by eight out of twenty or more, and acquitted themselves handsomely.

On commencement day a large audience assembled to do honor to the occasion. In addition to those already mentioned, the Trustees' first medal was awarded to A. M. Williams as best scholar; their second medal to W. H. Simmons, both of Mississippi. The Harrison Brothers' medal for best student of English to C. Hodge, of Birdsville, Ky.; the John P. Fruit medal to E. P. Dargan, of Louisville, and the Faculty's medal to the best writer fell to C. B. Vardeman, Trenton, Ky. Mr. J. H. Snider, of Seven Gums, Ky., the best all round gymnast, received the faculty's medal, the second, the gift of Prof. J. H. Damm, being won by J. J. Lewis, of Russellville.

Certificates of graduation in the schools of Latin, German, Philosophy, Natural Sciences and English were granted to A. B. McCarty, of Fordsville, Ky., and one to J. B. Briggs, Jr., in that of Natural Sciences. The degree of B. S. was conferred on J. M. Peay, of Russellville, that of A. B. on Geo. E. Duncan, Russellville; B. T. Lannom, Nashville, Tenn.; J. T. Glothlin, Perdue, Tenn.; E. H. Sloan, Russellville; W. E. Smith, Sorgho; E. B. Terry, Glasgow; L. Truman, Owensboro; Raleigh Wright, Smith's Grove, Ky.; that of A. M. on J. E. Snider, of Seven Gums, and W. B. Kendall of Louisville. The exercises were all up to their usual standard, and the orations of the senior class were highly complimented as being uniformly above the average.

W. S. R.

A Builder's Experience.
A USEFUL LIFE RENEWED
IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.

Edney Y. Wilson was near Death's Door. Doctors Failed to Help Him. A Home Remedy Succeeded in Saving His Life.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Edney Y. Wilson, contractor and builder, living in Detroit, Mich., at 87 High St., West, said regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: "For years I have been out of doors in all kinds of bad weather, looking after my building contracts. I have worked many days in the rain and cold to complete some building. About two years ago I noticed I could not get around as I should, and commenced to have a severe pain in my back. I tried the usual remedies without getting any relief, and for nearly a year I suffered intensely. I kept up as long as I could, as I had several contracts for buildings that had to be completed.

"At night I could not sleep. My physician said it was my kidneys, and every day I went out doors they would keep me awake nearly all the following night. Instead of getting better, I became worse, and worried a great deal about my work. The doctor said I must quit work and go to bed, or he would not be responsible for my life.

"All the medicines I took only helped me temporarily. Some days I would feel better and go out a day only to be again confined to my bed for weeks at a time. One day my wife suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I laughed at the idea.

"Finally when I got into such a condition that I would do almost anything in the hope of relief, I tried the pills. They helped me from the start, but I would not acknowledge it and said it was the other medicines that had just commenced to work. I disliked to

own up that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills helped me, as I had no confidence in them. When I could not carry on the imposition any farther, I told my wife that the pills were helping me. I took three boxes before I was entirely cured and we now keep them in the house all the time.

"I am not prepared to say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure everything, but I know they will cure kidney troubles and general muscular weariness, as they cured me. I now recommend them to everyone in my neighborhood, where I formerly made sport of all proprietary remedies."

U. Y. WILSON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this fourth day of March, 1897.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price. 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Bar the Insects.

Nothing more annoying these hot nights and mornings than mosquitoes and flies. Bar them out with one of our Half Canopy or Dixie Mosquito Bars. Our stock is extra large and prices low.

- Hoop Bars—75c and up.
- Umbrella Bars—\$1 and up.
- Dixie Bars—\$2.50 and up.
- Half Canopy Bars—\$3.50 and up.

Now is the time to put down Straw Mattings—cool and delightful for summer wear. Mr. McKnight is now in the Eastern market shipping us the newest and best that the looms have yet produced.

W. H. McKnight Sons & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

225 Fourth Ave. 328-330 W. Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL—Send to us for Butcher's Boston Hardwood Floor Polish.

Sunday Schools,
ATTENTION!

When ordering your supplies for Third Quarter, 1897, which begins July 4th, please remember that we can furnish any you want at publishers' prices. We supply the periodicals of

Southern Baptist Convention Board,
—OR—
American Baptist Publication Society

Or any others you may want. Send us your orders and they will be promptly filled.

Song Books, Secretaries' Books, Class Books, Collection Envelopes, or anything else you need.

Baptist Book Concern, Publishers,

Third and Jefferson Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CANCER

Its Scientific Treatment and Cure

Dr. McLaugh A. Weber, of Cincinnati, O., has made the treatment of Cancer and Tumors especially for many years, using no knife or other surgical instrument. An all-around cure of their success they cite the names of a few well-known persons who have been cured by them.

Mr. T. K. C. Braly, Louisville, Ky., President of the Trinity, Miles & Hardy Co., manufacturer of the famous "Briary Plover," was cured ten years ago of a cancer of the mouth. Had been operated upon three times before going to them.

Prof. H. McDermid, formerly editor Christian Standard, Cincinnati, now Prof. in Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, was cured four years ago of cancer of the face. Before their treatment was applied, the diseased part had been cut out twice, each time returning in about six months.

Judge R. J. Bowman, of Alexandria, Louisiana, was cured of cancer of the right cheek and forehead three years ago.

A line addressed to Dr. McLaugh A. Weber 121 West 26th St., Cincinnati, O., will secure a 2 page treatise free.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Our rule is never to use anything for a premium until we have tried it; or it tried by those competent to judge of its merits—that is what we have done with the

Pedigo Perfection Washer.



FIRST—It is the simplest, lightest running, most easily manipulated machine manufactured.

SECOND—It is made strictly on scientific principles, and has nothing about it that will get out of order.

THIRD—The tub is made of the best Galvanized Kalamein iron, and positively cannot rust.

FOURTH—The rub is hung in the tub by our special hinges, and is made so as to allow it free motion; and is so constructed the rub will adjust itself to suit any amount of clothing in the tub.

FIFTH—It is very light, weighing about 24 pounds.

The price of this Washing Machine is \$6.00.

Western Recorder 1 year \$3.00. You can have both by sending us \$6.00.

The freight will be about 50 to 75 cents—that you will have to pay.

Send us \$6.00 cash, and get the best Washing Machine made and the best Baptist paper published.

... Address all orders to ... WEST'N RECORDER, Louisville, Ky.

The Farm

The Harrodsburg Democrat notes the sales of a lot of lambs at 5 cts., and 40 hogs at 3 cts.

Gillespie Brothers, of Bourbon county, bought 30 lambs, weight 72 pounds, at 5 cents.

It is estimated that from 3,500 to 4,000 export cattle will be shipped from Clark county the coming fall.

No public sales of cattle at Paris on Court day. Some private sales at about 4 cents for best. A few common horses' and mules sold at \$25 to \$60 per head.

About 400 cattle at Mt. Sterling on Court day and prices went as high as 4 cents for weighed stuff and that sold by the head brought 5 cents and over. No transaction in horses and mules.

J. C. Caldwell, of Boyle county, sold to J. W. Bales, agent, 800 fat cattle at \$4.65 per cwt. One half the cattle are to be taken within the next twenty days; the remainder about July 1. The average about 1,400 pounds.

The Stanford Journal notes the sale of 100 barrels of corn at \$2 per barrel; 75 ewes with lambs thrown in at \$2.50, and a lot of extra butcher stuff at 3 cents.

Joe Hildreth, of Pine Grove, sold yesterday fifty lambs averaging ninety-six pounds at 5 cents. They were said by competent judges to have been the finest lot of lambs ever shipped out of the State.

James Thompson has sold to W. B. Kidd, of Clark county, eighty 1,350-pound cattle at 4c., and thirty-eight 1,100-pound cattle at 4c. They will be delivered July 15.—Paris news.

The bluegrass crop in Bourbon this year will be larger than for a number of years past. The price being offered thus far is from 92 1/2 to 25 cents per bushel. The importation of the inferior Canadian seed has lowered the price more than half in the past six or seven years.—Paris Kentuckian.

Strawberry growing has become an important industry in Carlisle county. The Bardwell Star says: W. O. Bard made a net profit of \$729.63 on seven acres of berries, and L. T. Jennings made \$357.50 clear on two acres.

It is reported that the blackberry crop promises to be the finest ever before seen in the State of Kentucky. From one end of the State to the other where a bush can be found the blooms are as thick as they can possibly stick.

There has been a marked improvement in the tobacco market the past week. The buyers are hunting crops in the country. Local sales show that the speculators are in evidence. The shortage of this year's crop is assigned as the principal cause for advancing prices.—Sentinel Democrat.

Samuel Forsythe bought 100 barrels of corn this week, of J. L. Neal; also 100 of Rome Cornish, paying \$1.50 at the crib.—Harrodsburg Sayings.

The Register says there were about 400 cattle on the Richmond market last week and that a good many sold at 4 cents. Some changed hands by the head and brought probably as much as 5c. and 6c. per pound.

The Advocate reports that Farris & Whitley sold a car load of hogs at 2c. and bought an extra bunch of yearling cattle at 4c. J. M. Bales & Co., sold to J. C. Johnson 137 lambs that averaged 84 pounds at 5c. Monte Fox, agent for Weib, bought 250 export cattle last week, to go in June and July, at 4 1/2 to 4c.

SALADS AND SALAD MAKING.

SOME INSTRUCTIONS, AND A VARIETY OF RECIPES.

Springtime is emphatically the season of salads, and the fresh vegetables which gradually appear may all be worked into the delightful compounds. The result is good, bad, or mysterious, according to the skill and judgment of the person who presides over the compounding. "Knack" is everything; but knack simply means the care and study which one gives to a chosen matter, sparing no pains and never dropping into the realm of chance.

There are many essentials, in the common acceptance of ideas regarding salad-making success: A silver knife, a silver spoon, ice water, the best butter or oil, sweet milk (if cream cannot be had), strong mustard, pure vinegar, and if potatoes are used, those cooked to just the right point and properly dried. As to ingredients, almost anything and everything may be used: Tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, beets, cauliflowers, carrots, artichokes, and mushrooms but not all at once. Oh, no! The tendency is decidedly to use too many ingredients, rather than too few.

Except in the case of the Russian or Italian salad, the number of vegetables in a salad should be limited. For instance, if called tomato salad, let us have the taste of the vegetable giving the name, and have it clearly and unmistakably. In case of a French salad, composed of lettuce and a small quantity of finely mixed herbs, good taste rebels against having the lettuce smothered in a mixture of radishes, mustard, cress, and other strong components.

Salad dressings may be made with or without oil. In the former case, proceed about as follows: For two heads of lettuce, mix in a cup a salad spoonful of the best vinegar; an even half teaspoonful of salt, and a scant half-teaspoonful of white pepper. This combination should be made before the oil is added, as the salt does not dissolve in the oil, and gives the salad a gritty taste and a granulated appearance. When the salad is ready to serve, the leaves are coated with the oil—in place of which sweet cream or melted butter may be used—after which the seasoned vinegar may be added. Other methods of procedure may be found in the following collection of recipes, taken from almost as many different sources, and given as showing in a measure the exhaustless resources at command of the studious salad-maker.

ORANGE SALAD.—Peel the oranges, prick them with a fork in several places and soak in cold water; put them in a preserving pan with boiling water and some shavings of the orange peel; boil for ten minutes; plunge them into cold water; put sufficient refined sirup into the preserving pan to cover the oranges, which drain well and boil in the sirup till quite thick. Take from the fire, pour the sirup and oranges into a deep dish, cut the fruit into quarters when cold, place in a dish with the shavings in the center, and pour the sirup over.

TOMATO SALAD.—Scald and peel two or three ripe tomatoes, lay them in ice water till very cold, and then slice them. Peel and slice very thin one or two small cucumbers. Put some fresh lettuce leaves in the salad bowl with one small, finely sliced spring onion; add the tomatoes and cucumbers, and serve with a plain dressing.

CAULIFLOWER SALAD.—Boil a cauliflower till about two-thirds done; let it get cold, then break it in branches, and lay them neatly in a dish. It is then ready for the dressing.

LETTUCE SALAD.—Freshen a head of lettuce, tear the leaves apart with the fingers, but do not cut them, as that impairs their crispness and flavor. Arrange the salad in a dish and pour over it a dressing made by grating half an onion, mixing it with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a saltspoonful each of white pepper and mustard, dry; then gradually stir into these ingredients two tablespoonfuls of olive oil and two of vinegar.

RASPBERRY SALAD.—For a quart of ripe raspberries, take half a pint of red currant jelly and a gill of clear sirup, made by dissolving a gill of sugar in a tablespoonful of hot water; when melted, add the currant jelly, and when cold pour all over the raspberries and set them on ice till next morning.

NUT SALAD.—Pecans, walnuts, or butternuts make a delicious salad. Have the nut meats broken into pieces and mingle with twice the quantity of crisp cut celery.—Add a mayonnaise dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

SIMPLE SALAD.—Small potatoes, not suitable to cook for ordinary use, should be laid aside and used for salads. Boil them, and while warm peel and slice thin; chop some parsley and an onion and add to the sliced potatoes; sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour over two or three dessertspoonfuls of oil or melted butter, and moisten the whole with vinegar. Sliced beet and cucumber can be added to the salad, before the oil and vinegar are mixed with the potatoes.

DUTCHED LETTUCE.—Wash carefully two-well-grown heads of lettuce, separate the leaves, and tear them in pieces. Cut a large slice of ham in small squares and fry till brown, adding two table-spoonfuls of vinegar. Beat an egg until light, add two table-spoonfuls sour cream, then add this to the ham, stir it over the fire for a minute till it thickens, and pour it boiling hot over the lettuce; mix carefully and thoroughly with a fork, and serve at once.

CONVENT SALAD.—Slice boiled potatoes well yet warm, mix with them a sliced cucumber, some minced onions, with a small sprig of tarragon. Add salt, pepper, oil, vinegar and sour cream, mixed with a well-beaten egg. Serve direct from the ice chest.

DUTCH POTATO SALAD.—When they can be had, use the small Dutch potatoes, which may be purchased from German shops. Wash them in plenty of cold water, boil them until tender without cutting the skins, and peel and slice them while they are still warm. For a pint of potato use a medium sized onion, which must be peeled, very thinly sliced or minced, and mixed with the potato. In place of the onion, minced chives or chopped parsley, about a teaspoonful of either, may be used. Sometimes the salad is varied by using a pickled beet or a fresh cucumber, or a Dutch herring, or three or four sardines, but only one of these ingredients must be used with the potatoes and onion. The dressing for this salad is made by mixing together three table-spoonfuls of oil, one of vinegar, and two of water, with a little pepper and salt; the water being added to the vinegar before mixing it with the oil. The salad may be served as soon as made, or kept in a cool place until wanted.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Great Through Car Line From St. Louis to Kansas City. St. Joseph, Omaha, Pueblo, Denver, Salt Lake City and

All Western Points.

Choice of two through car lines to Denver and only one line with through service to Ogden, Salt Lake City, with only one change to California and Portland, Ore., points.

Free Reclining Chair Cars on All Trains Iron Mountain Route,

The Only Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Line St. Louis to San Francisco.

Also to Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Galveston, San Antonio and all points in the Southwest

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Free reclining chair car on all trains. For maps, rates and other information call on your local ticket agent or write E. G. Haskins, Western Traveling Agent, 204 West Main St., Louisville, Ky. H. C. Townsend, general passenger agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Go to Texas in Comfort

There's no use in making the trip a hard one when you can just as well go in comfort.

The Cotton Belt Route

Free Reclining Chair Cars

are models of comfort and ease. You've a comfortable bed at night and a pleasant and easy resting place during the day. You won't have to worry about changing cars either, for they run through from Memphis to the principal points in Texas without change. Besides, chair cars, comfortable day coaches and Pullman Sleepers run through on all trains. Absolutely the only line operating such a fine service between Memphis and Texas.

If You are Going to Move

to Arkansas or Texas, write for our descriptive pamphlets (free), they will help you find a good place to locate.

W. A. BOWEN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky. B. W. LEBLANC, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

MONON ROUTE

CHICAGO

Making connection for all points in the North and Northwest.

Only line with through Dining Car on all day trains.

Night trains equipped with the most luxurious sleepers ever built.

Our agents give to all parties and courteous attention.

Notice the MONON. It is the most popular route.

ADDRESS....

R. H. BACON FRANK J. REED
D. P. A., G. P. A.,
Louisville, Chicago,

BETTER THAN GOLD.

The stock of The National Building and Loan Association is better than Gold because it is both safe and profitable. It will pay you to put your money in this stock. For particulars address JOHN H. LEATHERS, President or C. M. PHILLIPS, General Manager, Louisville, Ky.

DIRECTORS.

- H. V. Loving, President, Louisville Trust Company.
John B. Castleman, Barbee & Castleman, Insurance.
John H. Leathers, Cashier Louisville Banking Company.
John Barrett, Attorney at Law.
W. P. Harvey, President Baptist Book Concern.
John B. Pirtle, State Agent Travelers' Insurance Co.
William C. Kendrick, William Kendrick's Sons, Jewelers.
C. M. Phillips, formerly of Lebanon Standard and Times.
J. M. Cabell, Cabell, Basye & Co., Grocers.
Joseph H. Peter, Monumental Stone Works.
A. G. Langham, Barbee & Castleman, Insurance.
Stephen E. Jones, Fire Insurance.

The Waverley Bicycle. Saves Dollars. The famous Waverley bicycles of 1896 model have been greatly improved for 1897. New machinery was not necessary for these improvements—hence the reduction in price to \$60.

For the fastidious, there is just one bicycle—the New 1897 Waverley. Made with new and very expensive machinery. The price is uniform to everyone — \$100.

HOTEL ALBERT. European Plan. Cor. of 11th and University Place. One block west of Broadway, New York City.

CHURCH BELLS. By J. W. Bell & Sons. Located at 11th and University Place.

Buckeye Bell Foundry. Located at 11th and University Place.

BELLS. Best Alloy Church & School Bells. Also Cancers.

Items of Interest.

James Harlan, an inmate of the poor house, was struck and instantly killed by a train as he stood on the platform at the poor house depot. He was born in Boyle county in 1831, and was a brother of Justice Harlan now on the Supreme Bench of the United States. He has one son who resides in this city.

Gen Lee has sent his report in regard to Dr. Huxell, one of those Cuban who came to the United States to be naturalized and then went back to Cuba to live. He died in prison from congestion of the brain caused by a blow on his head. Gen. Lee says there are two theories of the blow, which in itself, without the concussion, would not have been fatal. One is that he butted his head against the door in a frantic attempt to get out, which is the jailer's story. The other is that he was struck with a club by a guard who had ordered him to hush crying for his children, and who had struck with greater force than he intended. What is the truth, Gen. Lee says, cannot be discovered.

As a large meeting in London several missionaries from the Congo told of the atrocities of the Belgians there, which equal the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. The reporters did not give the names of the missionaries who spoke, because every missionary who has told the truth and gone back has died soon after "of fever"—that is by poison or "killed by the natives," in reality by the Belgians. Of course the Belgian officials in Congo deny the facts. But all the missionaries assert them, giving places and names and number, while the Belgians simply deny wholesale. Why does not Gladstone write a letter about this!

A hand bill attacking the royal family has been widely scattered in Athens. An amusing incident is that the Queen is denounced because she remains in the Russian church, and the Crown Princess because she gave up her religion, the Lutheran, to join the Greek church. One wonders who would please them! There is no doubt Greece would ship King George had it been for the Russian's positive stand in the matter.

The United States Assay Office, Helena, Montana, has forwarded its report to the mint in Philadelphia. \$11,000,000 ounces of gold were mined in the state last year; 15,000,000 ounces of silver, 22,000,000 pounds of copper and 22,000,000 pounds of lead. The total output of gold in the United States this year will be about \$20,000,000 which is an increase over last year.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio says truly in regard to the Urbana lynching: "If we had laws upon our statute books which would make the penalty for criminal assault death, we would have a great many less crimes of that character. One reason the people are disposed sometimes to take the law into their own hands is because they think the law is too slow and the punishment is too slight and uncertain." If the people knew that all negro men who attack white women would be promptly hung by law, lynchings for that most infamous of crimes would cease.

When Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army, was convicted of keeping a nuisance, in that the drumming and singing headquarters were kept up all night, destroying the rest of the neighborhood, he appealed to the churches to protest against this religious persecution. The churches have said nothing, but the religious papers have said him with varying degrees of kindness that his cry of persecution is absurd.

The investigation into the Jameson raid against the brave old Boers has been a condemnation of the British. The only statement came to the point that the demand for the telegrams would show the complicity of dukes and ministers, they abruptly quit their labors. Chamberlain is left under a suspicion that ought to condemn him in any nation which cared for honour more than for its neighbors' gold mines.

New York has a vice law which forbids the trapping of song birds, and by which any one in the state found with a dead bird in his or her possession is equally guilty with the trapper. The law has been a dead letter, but recently efforts have been begun to enforce it. If the ladies who wear the dead birds either wholly or in part, their bonnets were arrested and fined, as the law requires, the birds would be greatly benefited.

Some weeks ago the news came that Dr. McIlrath from this country had been converted and baptized in Western China. He was indeed baptized, but it is already evident he was not converted. Dr. Griggs, missionary to Burma, reports his evil deeds and warns the churches in the United States against him. We hope the churches will remember this warning, for he is sure to return and to try to make money lecturing or in some way. Remember the warning.

The steamer Hiscayna, while transferring arms and ammunition to the filibustering steamer Dauntless at New River inlet, was approached by Inspector Hamilton, armed with the authority of the United States. He was forcibly driven off, and the captain and crew have been arrested and will be tried for obstructing a United States officer in the performance of his duty.

MORPHINE. Optum, Osmatine, Opium, Opium, Opium. Sold by Wilson Chemical Co., Dublin, Texas.

DEATHS.

For actual subscribers we insert an obituary notice of 100 words free. We charge one cent a word for all over 100 words, payable in advance. Count the words and you know at once what the charge will be. Unless the money accompanies the notice, it will be brought down to 100 words.

ASHCRAFT.

On Thursday, June 23rd, Bro. Jesse Ashcraft, aged 57, died at his home near Irvington, Ky. He was sick only a few days and bore his suffering with the grace and fortitude of a Christian. In the midst of excruciating pain, he was kind and gentle and was heard to pray to die. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his death. May the God of all grace comfort their hearts. His funeral was preached by the writer on June 24th at Sand Hill church, where Bro. Ashcraft had been a faithful member for twenty-four years. He was a deacon and was a great help to the pastor in carrying the responsibilities of the church. A very large crowd proved their appreciation of our brother by being present. The house did not contain them all. T. J. DUVALL.

KITTINGER.

After a severe illness, Sister Dianna Kittinger passed to her reward on high May 30, 1897; was born Sept. 25, 1827, lacking a few months of being seventy years of age. She was married to William Kittinger Nov. 10, 1842. To this union was given one son and four daughters. The husband and family are all dead save one, Mrs. Mattie Gaston. She obtained hope in Christ in early life and became a member of the New Hope Baptist church, Muhlenberg county, Ky., and lived a devout and effective religious war more than thirty years, and loved to read the WESTERN RECORDER. The funeral was largely attended and her memory is blessed. J. T. CASHMIN, Pastor.

RAMSEY.

Hugh W. Ramsey was born at New Haven, Ky., Oct. 11, 1874. In November, 1892, he was proscribed in his faith and united with the Hurlford Baptist church, being inspired by Rev. J. H. Crouch. In Decem. er, 1896, with impaired health, he came home for a short rest from duty. But on the advice of the family physician, he went South to spend the winter. After spending some time in various places, he died in San Antonio, Texas, where he had come for his health, June 1, 1897. Hugh was loved by his playmates and schoolmates when a boy and honored and highly respected by all who have known him intimately everywhere. His was a most beautiful Christian character. Most sincerely thank God for the work of the pastor who assisted in the funeral services, which were held at Buffalo, Ky. June 8, 1897, by Brethren B. F. Hagan and T. J. Brown. Let our hearts go out in sympathy and earnest prayer be offered for our dear Bro. Ramsey and family in this their sad bereavement. R. C. KIMBLE, Pastor. Elizabethtown, Ky. June 8, 1897.

RUSH.

Mrs. Louisa J. Rush, wife of the Rev. James C. Rush, died at Chapin, Mercer county, Ky., on Friday, May 29, 1897, after a lingering illness. For about fifty years she had been a member of the Baptist church. She was a woman of strong mind and great force and character, combined with many amiable qualities. She was a daughter of Jacob Holderman, deceased, of Hart county, Ky. She professed willingness to die and seemed only to regret leaving her husband and children. She leaves five children: Mrs. Belle McEwen, Mrs. Nettie Diawiddle, of Louisville, Ky., wife of James M. Diawiddle, Mrs. Mollie McKeekin, wife of Alex. McKeekin, of Bloomfield, Ky., Cadwallader Rush of Chapin, Ky., and James P. Rush, of Jefferson county, Ky.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CHENEY'S CATARRH CURE, combined with many amiable qualities. Sworn to before me and subscribed my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS TO SAN FRANCISCO. The Missouri Pacific Ry. has offered for this occasion greatly reduced rates from St. Louis to San Francisco. Tickets on sale June 20, 1897, July 1st and 15th, 1897.

SAVE YOUR EYES. Persons who desire to save themselves or their persons facilities for fitting spectacles or eye-glasses, we will send our printed instructions for fitting the eyes. Spectacles and eye-glasses repaired. New lenses fitted in old frames. H. P. Barnes & Sons, 104 S. Market, Louisville, Ky. This firm is reliable.—Western Recorder.

HAY FEVER. Cured at 5 cents a day. No doctor will do this. Write to-day for particulars. Southern Medicine Co., Corinth, Ky.

Walter Baker & Co.'s BREAKFAST COCOA. Absolutely Pure—Delicious—Nutritious. Costs Less than One Cent a Cup. DORCHESTER, MASS. By... WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

EDUCATIONAL. HOLLINS INSTITUTE, BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VA. For 175 Young Ladies. The largest and most extensively equipped in Va. Eclectic course in Ancient and Modern Languages, Literature, Music, Art, and Education.

JESSAMINE INSTITUTE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Located in famous bluegrass region of Kentucky. Faculty of specialists. Terms reasonable. Opens 1st Wednesday in September, 1897. Address MR. VINEYARD, PRINCIPAL, Nicholasville, Kentucky.

TEACHERS WANTED! Over 400 vacancies—several times as many vacancies as members. Must have more members. Several plans: two plans give free registration; one plan GRANTYERES positions. 10 cents pays for book containing plans and a \$100 love story of G. G. Gage days. No charge to employers for recommending teachers.

Attention School Girls! Leading Colleges of the South Consolidated. Southern Female University & Conservatory of Music and Art, OF ANNISTON, ALABAMA, with BOSCOBEL COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Schools-Colleges. A tree is known by its fruit, and we are willing that the New England Conservatory of Music should be judged by its graduates. Many—very many—of the leading vocal and instrumental artists in the public eye to-day were instructed here.

ROYAL Insurance Co. LIVERPOOL. (INCORPORATED). Barbee & Castleman, Managers Southern Dept. COLUMBIA BLDG., Louisville, - - - Ky.

Items of Interest.

Rail, hail, wind and lightning have done much damage during the last week. The natural history building of the University of Illinois was struck by lightning, and the loss was \$7,000. A wind storm on Friday and the hail storm on Sunday destroyed a great deal of property in this city. The hail storm did much damage in the western part of the state, especially to the wheat. A Catholic church at Coonville was struck by lightning and several barns in other places. In East Tennessee and Western Virginia a great deal of property was destroyed. Twenty people were killed and slightly wounded in a tornado which struck several villages near Paris, France.

The earthquakes in India proved much worse than first reports indicated; 6,000 people have been killed. Assam is laid waste, houses are down, crops destroyed, and railroads in some places demolished. The shocks still continue. Much damage has been done in Bengal. But cheering news comes from western India. The monsoon has come in time, the rains are abundant and the crops will be good.

The House continues to mark time, while the Senate yesterday was to "start" but it is thought no vote can be taken about the first of July, and then will come the conference with the House. As the Senate committee is fast taking effect all the reductions made in the rates of the House bill, it will not be a difficult matter for an agreement to be reached.

Affairs in the East have not changed, except that there is a restoration in the Mohammedan world which occasions uneasiness. The Sultan is still delaying, unwilling to give up Thessaly. Germany is backing him in this. England opposing him. What Russia is really doing is a problem.

The Confederate Veteran reunion in Nashville is going on very well. The attendance is the largest on record. Their welcome is such as Tennessee can be relied on to give the man who fought for them. We are rejoicing greatly in the continued success financially of the Nashville Exposition. So many it ever be when the Sabbath is honored.

A treaty for the annexation of Hawaii has been taken up by the Senate. This came as a surprise to every one, for President McKinley in his inaugural address and on other occasions has taken strong ground against it, as has Secretary Sherman. Some say it is the work of the sugar trust, which practically owns the plantations there, others that it is a job to the jingo whigs to turn attention from Cuba.

The papers, including leading Republicans, oppose the Hawaii business. The Portland Press, a strong Republican paper, voices the general sentiment: "We are to annex a population the large majority of which do not want to be annexed, are a kind of people that we have no sympathy with our kind of government or our institutions have been regarded as so dangerous to us that their coming here has been prohibited by law."

The Court of Appeals has decided that the Building and Loan Associations cannot charge more than 6 per cent on the money loaned to build houses. The law allowing them to charge more is unconstitutional. The decision has caused great dismay, but no doubt some way will be found to get round the constitution.

This week is the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. She has reigned sixty years, longer than any English sovereign, longer than any king ever in Europe except Louis XIV of France. The coronation was held in the House of Commons going to church in a body in state, headed by the Speaker in his robes. In every church of England in the empire special services were held. The queen and royal family attended St. George's chapel, Windsor Palace, where the services were private.

On Monday, Queen Victoria, accompanied by three of her daughters, the Princess Frederica of Germany, and Princesses Christiana and Henry of Battenberg, went in the greatest state from Windsor to Buckingham Palace. The way was lined by thousands who expressed their loyalty with the greatest enthusiasm. After reaching Buckingham Palace she received the special escorts from the various nations, among them Mr. Reid of the United States.

The Libbey Prison was carried from Richmond, Va., to Chicago as a speculation, and as such it was a signal failure, very few being willing to pay to see it. A receiver has been appointed under foreclosure proceedings.

Modern guns are fast proving to be as dangerous to their own side as are modern ships. At the Indian Head proving ground, a gun weighing 120,000 pounds exploded when a shell was being fired. One fragment of the gun was found a mile away. The gun cost \$4,000.

The correspondent of the London Times in Greece has been all the time frankly on the Greek side. He writes from Athens that it is well known that Delorant was so much opposed to the war as to be the king, but the nation was driven on by a secret political society, the Epirote Helaira. Since the Greek collapse, the Athenian papers have been loud in their denunciations of this Society.

Substitutes for Horford's Acid Phosphate are Dangerous.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and some of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "HORSPOND" whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

For some cause during the past number of years, there has been here and there, in our country, a disposition on the part of some men called to the sacred office of the ministry, to make use of their pulpits to disseminate their political views.

So zealous have such ministers been in the advocacy of their cherished opinions as not to scruple to denounce in the strongest terms, those who differed from them and not infrequently to become abusive in their remarks, even to the hurling forth of such charges as "sympathizers with anarchy" and "disloyalty to our government". This state of affairs has not been altogether confined to one denomination, nor has the body of which we are a small part been free from pursuing such a course.

While every man who is a citizen of the United States, whether he be in the office of the ministry, or engaged in some other avocation, has an undoubted right to form his opinion and to express it on the political questions of the day, and from which it was a cruelty and injustice to deprive him, it is a question whether he is at liberty, if his calling be that of a minister of Christ, to convert his pulpit into a political rostrum for the dissemination of his political beliefs.

For a minister to make use of his pulpit for such a purpose is to go outside of his calling and become a usurper of other people's rights. When a professed minister of Christ so far forgets the mission upon which he is sent as an ambassador of the Savior of men, as to make use of the pulpit to hurl forth his maledictions upon the heads of such as are unfortunate enough to have thought that in the house of worship where he ministers, he would hear the story of the Cross and possibly be strengthened in the inner man, but instead is greeted with abuse, because he perchance entertained different political opinions from the speaker, he usurps a power which does not belong to him.

Such a minister steps down from his high and holy calling and ranges himself along side the politician, but unlike the politician, he has perpetrated a wrong which may not be known this side a boundless eternity.

Every minister has in his church those who represent different shades of political opinions and it is fair to suppose there are among them as honest men as he may think himself to be, and such as have given to the subject he would treat, as unprejudiced consideration as he has, although they mistake the opposite side of the subject.

For one to be denounced as a menace to the government under which we live, because of the opinion which he may honestly entertain, and that by a man whose office should command his respect and love, and from whom he has a right to look for help and encouragement, is not only uncharitable, but it is cruel and wrong.

Did the Word of God instruct one as to how he should vote and the opinions he should hold, there might be some excuse for a minister's "dabbling" in politics from the sacred desk. As the Word of God is silent upon such matters leaving them to every individual to work them out for himself, it can but seem presumptuous for any man to arrogate to himself so much wisdom as to warrant him in declaring all who differ from him to be either ignoramus or arrant knaves.

Try the best we may, we cannot divest ourselves of the belief

that the Church of Christ is in the world for the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom and such as are called of God to the ministry, specially set apart for the advancement of the cause of Christ in the encouraging of the saints and the strengthening of them in the doctrines of God's Word, and the salvation of sinners. With this belief in our heart we can see no place for political discussions or harangues in the house of God.

That there are not a few who look at this question from an entirely different standpoint, it is with sorrow we are compelled to admit, but we cannot help believing that they are wrong and instead of building up the cause of Christ by such a course, are working if possible, an irreparable injury to it and to such as may be brought either intentionally or otherwise under their influence.

In a ministry of over a quarter of a century, within which there have arisen in our country questions of the most vital importance, through which states, communities, families and churches have been rent in twain, it is with a degree of pleasure that it is ours to look back on the course we have pursued and see not one instance in which there has been a deviation from the work to which we believe we were called of God: to preach the Gospel of Christ. Not that we have not expressed an opinion on the questions of the day, for that were impossible for one possessed of a positive temperament, and it may be that we were too strong in the opinions which we declared, but when the preaching of the Word was at hand, self and personal opinion were laid aside while we sought to make known what the Lord would say to the people.

If we are not mistaken, the more the ministers of Christ introduce political questions into their pulpits, the farther will they with their churches, drift away from vital Godliness and become assimilated to the world.

The more these instances are blazoned abroad in the public prints, the more are our thoughts made to revert to Mrs. Matilda Walker's poem, "Walking with the World".

Though political preaching is but one departure from the way marked out for God's people it is a radical departure, and we can but regard it as closely allied to other steps so vividly portrayed in the poem of which we will give a part:

The church and the world walked far apart,
On the changing shores of time;
The world was singing a giddy song,
And the church a chant sublime.
"Come give me your hand," cried the merry world,
"And walk with me this way!"
But the good church hid her snowy bands,
And solemnly answered "Nay,
I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you;
Your way is the way to endless death,
Your words are all untrue."

"Nay, walk with me but a little space,"
Said the world with kindly air;
"The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
Your path is thorny, and rough and rude,
And mine is broad and plain;
My road is paved with flowers and dew,
And yours with tears and pain;
The sky above is always blue—
No want to tell I know;
The sky above you is always dark—
Your lot is a lot of woe,
My path you see is a broad fair one,
And my gate is high and wide,
There is room enough for you and for me."
To travel side by side.

Half shyly the church approached
The world with a timid tread,
And gave him her hand of snow;
The old world grasped it and walked along
Saying in accents low,
"Your dress is too simple to suit my taste;
I will give you pearls to wear,
Rich velvets and silks for graceful form,
And diamonds to deck your hair."
The church looked down at her white robes,
And then at the dazzling world—
"I will change my dress for a costlier one,"
Said the church with a smile of grace.
Then her pure white garments drifted away,
And the world gave in their place
Beautiful satins and shining silks,
And roses and gems and pearls;
And over her forehead her bright hair fell,
Crisper in a thousand curls.
"Your preachers are all too old and plain,"
Said the gay world with a sneer;
"They frighten my children with dreadful tales
Which I like not for them to hear;
They talk of a place that should not be
Mentioned to ears polite.
I will send you some of another stamp,
Brilliant and gay, and fast,
Who will tell them that people may live as they list
And go to heaven at last.
The Father is merciful, great and good,
Tender and true and kind,
Do you think He would take one child to heaven
And leave the rest behind?"
So he filled her house with gay divines,
Gifted, and great and learned,
And the plain old men who preach the Cross
Were out of pulpits turned."
How much rather would it be for the best and to the honor of God, to let the platform of the public hall be given to political harangues and discussions, but the pulpit for the preaching of Christ and Him crucified.

We sometimes think how it will be with such ones who believe they were called to preach the Gospel of Christ, but abused their office, to the introduction of matters of state to the exclusion of the Gospel, when souls were longing for the bread of life, when they come to stand at the judgment seat of Christ.

HALF-PRICE SALE AT THE MAMMOT II. Every article of stock in the house... CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, and FURS... NISHINGB, now going at half-price... Klamath & Simonsen will sell and a new firm will take charge of the old Mammoth. Main. If you can't come, send a cash MAIL ORDER quick!

"Your dress is too simple to suit my taste; I will give you pearls to wear, Rich velvets and silks for graceful form, And diamonds to deck your hair." The church looked down at her white robes, And then at the dazzling world—"I will change my dress for a costlier one," Said the church with a smile of grace. Then her pure white garments drifted away, And the world gave in their place Beautiful satins and shining silks, And roses and gems and pearls; And over her forehead her bright hair fell, Crisper in a thousand curls. "Your preachers are all too old and plain," Said the gay world with a sneer; "They frighten my children with dreadful tales Which I like not for them to hear; They talk of a place that should not be mentioned to ears polite. I will send you some of another stamp, Brilliant and gay, and fast, Who will tell them that people may live as they list And go to heaven at last. The Father is merciful, great and good, Tender and true and kind, Do you think He would take one child to heaven And leave the rest behind?" So he filled her house with gay divines, Gifted, and great and learned, And the plain old men who preach the Cross Were out of pulpits turned."

Political discussions in the Pulpit may tickle the ears of certain ones, and it may be questioned if politics would so often be introduced into our churches were it not that some influential ones whose hearts were more given to politics than the cause of Christ, stood behind the pastor to urge him forward in such a course. Whatever the means employed, we are impressed that it betokens on the part of those who lend themselves to such work, the lack of an all pervading desire for the Salvation of Man and the glory of God. FARMLEY D. ROOT.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE FOR TRAVELERS.

Pullman's Palace Car Company have added the American Newspaper Annual to the libraries of the "Palmer's Palace Limited," "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company has made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers. The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of the "Panama Canal Limited."